PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,564.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	*BRITANNIA	6525		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	336	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	658	*1155	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,088, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	...	Nov. 10
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	Nov. 21
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	...	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	...	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	...
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	...	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909.	1909.	Jan. 5
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 8

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 16th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,696	Thur. 19th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 13th Nov.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,065 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,306 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,142	Magnan	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Sautège	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,365	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	5,948	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	26th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Reicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 58, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 798
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	2,400	Burmeister	13th Nov.
REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	23rd "
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Munbauer	4th Dec.
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD Nov., 1908.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalren (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be reckoned on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Music

Bombay Season

PIANOS FOR HIRE

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

Messrs. MARCKS & CO. CAN OFFER HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS Which they guarantee will stand to pitch consistently

TUNING.

We send a Tuner periodically to keep the Piano at its best. Every instrument we send out on hire is a telling advertisement for us, they are, in fact a hall-mark of the excellent instruments to be found in our saloon.

PRICES:—
The lowest for HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

MARCKS & CO., LT.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, Is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Force, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged ad infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and [illegible] trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of [illegible] and [illegible] debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that [illegible] and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 15 Fund Court, [illegible], London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicine.

TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay Agents.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

STOCKS OF HAM, BACON AND CHEESE ARRIVING EACH MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

LIPTONS

Price Lists to Merchants and Dealers, from our Wholesale Depots

Bombay, Lipton Building, Apollo St.
P. O. Box 248 Telegram LIPTEA.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

25,596 BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

OPPORTUNITY does not wait on any man. The benefits you would derive from owning a Typewriter and using it now are too great to sacrifice. Many large business enterprises to-day were small when they began to use the Type-Writer. The **REMINGTON** helped them and it will help you.

If you do not feel disposed to lay out the full price of a **REMINGTON TYPEWRITER** to-day we will be glad to have you avail yourself of our rental-purchase plan which is within the reach of everyone. Our terms of payment are EASY, so easy in fact that the Machine will pay for itself in the service it gives you before the payments are completed.

Please let us hear from you and we will be glad to quote you rental-purchase terms.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine [illegible] Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
{ Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD. WORKS: TANK BUNDER.

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ANATOLIA."

ARRIVED ON 9TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 9th November, 1908.

FOR SALE.

THREE STEWART THORNYCROFT STEAM WAGONS. Practically new. SOLD, because there is no work for them. Price Rs. 20,000 each. Open to offer.

DESCRIPTION.

Carrying capacity, 5 Tons.
Dimensions 21'—0" × 6'—6½" × 9'—8" overall.
Wheels, Cast Steel.
Body, open rail Sides and tail board with fixed wood roof canopy extended past funnel.
Further particulars on application.

Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Rewah.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS,
INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES,
RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle to-day: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA:—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW:—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor NELLORE:—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

MRS. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
TOM. E. LIDDIARD'S
FAMOUS
BIJOU
TROUBADOURS
SONG PANTOMIME OPERETTA
25 YOUNG AND CLEVER ARTISTES 25
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
PRICES:—Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 14TH AT 5 P.M.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE MAIDAN.

NOT A CINEMATOGRAPH!
NOT A BIOSCOPE!!

But the most life like show of Singing and Talking Animated Pictures introducing first time in Bombay.

THE CHRONOPHONE.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
From: 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M. (S.T.)
Batliboi's Coronation Band.
Reserved Seats' and Zenanas' Tickets at
SOUNDY & Co.'s

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Company is certainly the best we have seen in Bombay."—"Times of India."

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.,
Including Miss Grace Palotta in the intensely amusing farcical comedy by H. M. Paull.
"THE NEW CLOWN."

Introducing the following programme of musical numbers:—"If there had been an apple on the tree" (Mr. H. Ward), "Sunshine Lane" (Miss Celia Ghiloni), "Sue-Sue-Sue" (Miss Rose Musgrove), "Strolling" (Miss Palotta of Mr. Ward), "Mary" and "Making Eyes" (Miss Palotta.)

WEDNESDAY,
THE NEW CLOWN.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
"MR. HOPKINSON."
SATURDAY,
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."
Box plan at SOUNDY'S.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, (Front Rows), Rs. 5; Dress Circle, (other Rows), Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Re. 1

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
When we will exhibit for the first time some wonderful films—the latest novelties just received, amongst which are
THE COSSACKS OF THE DON.
FLASH JAMES.
DRAMATIC AND REALISTIC.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

Rowland's
Macassar
Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. [illegible] The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

INNUMERABLE CERTIFICATES from Eminent Doctors state that Nervous Diseases and Rheumatism in their worst forms succumb to TURKISH BATHS.—KAVARANA MANSIONS Princess Street.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—ROVER BICYCLE, in good condition, Price Rs. 125, Lamp, Bell, etc., complete. Apply Box No. 525, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—Complete set of CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Original cost Rs. 95. Offer considered. Apply Box No. 849, care of this Paper.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Ink Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, [illegible] Annas. Annual Subscription [illegible]

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Pheaton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

STORES and PROVISIONS.—Why send your servants to the Bazaar for your Stores and Provisions when you can get superior goods at practically Bazaar Prices at PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22, Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-6; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED at once COMPOUNDERS. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ltd., British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening. Rs. 13 per annum inclusive of postage.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. [illegible] EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MULLINS
Pressed Steel
ROWING BOATS
11 to 16 ft. long.
Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.
PRICES FROM
Rs. 200 TO Rs. 250.
Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, L.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDIAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods at terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson*
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S — *are upon every GENUINE bottle.*
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	[illegible] 11	30
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 15	50 4	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR £2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Stephens
Inks
Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgagees (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.



Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory KESHRANJAN OIL has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 34 [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 18 12	„ 11 [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ [illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ [illegible]

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re 1-0
Each succeeding line ... 0-[illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated with the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Re. 0-8 Per Line
Second do.	„ [illegible] do. do.
Third do.	„ [illegible] do. do.
Fourth do.	„ [illegible] do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ [illegible] do. do.
Minimum charge	„ [illegible] do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Moshtari 1,109 tons, Captain P. H. Gore arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah etc., with a general cargo, 54 cases opium, 107 horses and 51 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons Captain W. J. Bishop arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah etc., with a general cargo and 32 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Dwarka 759 tons Commander H. M. Cutbush which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah &c. brought a general cargo, 115 cases opium and 1 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

The steamer Anatolia, 2,481 tons Captain E. Lordlay which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool brought a general cargo and 10 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Hydra 830 tons Captain S. Siquiland will sail to-day for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Florida, 2,028 tons Captain J. Hurry sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Linga 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 9.

Alcana	2311	Morgan	W & A G &Co
Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Bran I	1519	Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Budrie	1613	Baldwin...Jeddah...16-11	G Jeewajee
Congella	2022	House	R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader	2759	Melburn	R A Willis
Cintra	1817	Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Dwarka	4759	Cutbush	M M &Co
Delta	4180	Snow	P & O Co
Frankley	2618	Yell	T M & Co
Hydra	860	Siqueland	F F Campbell & Co
Haidari	1563	De Lorme Jeddah...10-11	B & P S
Inchborva	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb	S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gihilt	W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	W M & Co
Lotusmeri	2491	Wilson	Cory Bros Co
Landaura	2157	Abbott	M M & Co
Melbourne	2394	Stafford	Finlay Muir & Co
Nerbudda	1960	Bishop	M M &Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Overdale	2240	White	T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	F M & Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward	The Bombay Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Brown	M M & Co
Strathfillan	2816	Hilton	W & A G & Co
Singapore	2736	Taylor	R Nixon & Co
Urlana	3384	Brooks ......N F	M M & Co
Uganda	3496	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2339	Catto	The Bombay Co
Zembesi	2415	Baker	The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	17-11	T Morrisen
B Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	K'chi	16-11	W & A G & Co
C & R Devanha	4785	Bide	S'ghai	11-11	P & O Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	23-11	
G Islami	1605	Newby	Jeddah		N F B & P S N Co
H Yemen	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Rickering	Hull	13-11	F M & Co
L Saraswati	443	Ismail	Reparring		B S N Co
M Delta	1776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
O Governeur	2120	Barmister	Z'bar	13-11	A Strandes
P Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	11-11	S Smidt & Co M M & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	14-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeowanjee

P D H W.

Bahaduri	829		K'chi	10-11	B S N Co
Kaveri	553		B'nagar	11-11	B S N Co

30 Ton Crane.

Moshtari	1110		N F		B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11	W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino	2644	Muganzini	Genoa	15-11	Florio and R S N Co
4 Ischia	2784	Balsito	S'ghai	17-11	G D Grossie
5 Florida	2029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11	J M & Co
6 Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	M'Goa	14-11	K N & Co
8 Bohemia	2307	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
10&11 Cy of L'don	5693	Whish	K'chi	14-11	K N& Co
12 Macedonia	5245	Bennet		21-11	P & O Co

H W V D

Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	13-11	T Morrison & Co
Reichstag	1396	Jacobsen	Z'bar	23-11	A Strandes

M W D D.

Strathdee	2846	White	Baltimore		W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Moshtari s	Gori	Busreh, Oct 25
	Nerbuda s	Bishop	Busreh, Oct 31

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi &c
	Florida s	Hurry	Antwerp &c

The steamer Hydra, Siquiland, for Bangkok, &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ischia, for China, &c.
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Nerbu'da, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Moshtari, for Persian Gulf, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Oct. 10	Evandale	Cardiff	28	Calcutta
21	H M S Fox	Sea		
22	Arcadia	Bombay	25	Bombay
23	Falcon	Berbera	26	Somali Coast
	Kenoh	Red Sea Ports	27	Red Sea Ports
	Islami	Jeddah		Bombay
25	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	26	Perim
	Maria Valerie	Calcutta	25	Trieste
	Trieste	Trieste	26	C'tta via K'chi
	Lutzow	Yokohama	25	Hamburg
	Himalaya	London		Sydney
26	Shah Alum	Bombay	26	Jeddah
	Collector	Leith	27	Karachi
	Karnah	Leith		Sydney
27	Woodcock	Mokalla	29	Hodeida
	Tana	Hodeida		
28	Bohimia	Trieste	28	Bombay
	Mozaffari	Jeddah		Busreh
	A Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussowa
	Falcon	Berbera		Berbera
	Mombassa	London	29	Calcutta
	Persia	Bombay		London
29	Firozi	Do.	30	Jeddah
	Clan Chisholm	Madras	29	London
	Ringer	D'Jibouti	30	D'Jibouti
	Burgermeister	Hamburg	29	Durban
	D Balduino	Genoa	30	Bombay
31	Falcon	Somali Coast		

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 7th instant at 10 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—35 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 70 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee ; 100 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 36 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 176 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 10 bales twist. The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—17 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—2,321 cwts cotttonseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 128 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,500 cwts myrabollami. G Madhowjee and Co ; 1,587 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—2 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Chupra s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

brounfels s—7,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 770 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 315 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 2,090 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,990 cwts ajmaseed, Worman and Co ; 200 cwts poppyseed, J Faoberi.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 85 cwts turmeric, R Jeevandas; 5 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 60 bales cotton, Schroder Smidt and Co; 62 cwts olibanum, J N Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts turmeric, J Nurbheran.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—120 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIPOLI.

Deo Balduino s—30 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR VALETTA MALTA.

Deo Balduino s—30 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Deo Balduino s—50 cwts wild mace 50 cwts cashewnots, Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—60 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 19 cwts kismiss 5 cwts jardaloo, M M Essabhoy ; 90 cwts kismiss, V. Harpal and Co. ; cwts kismiss 30 cwts jardaloo, B E Passayea ; 75 cwts kismiss, Fookkee ; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay ; 33 cwts kismiss, J M Soomjeebhoy; 45 cwts kismiss, 10 cwts angoor, Yue Loong Hingkee.
Ischia s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—405 bales twist, C Bhawnidas.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th November.

There will be Sword and Carbine Drills at the Town Hall at 6 p. m. to-day Tuesday the 10th inst. Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November.

491 DRILLS.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B L C Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Recruits, Plain clothes.

492 E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning. It is requested that as many as possible will attend.

493 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

494 STRENGTH.

The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No IV Sub-Division No 2 Company :—
No 979 Gr W Whitaker.

495 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 15th inst. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.
Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarter Office.

R. W. R. BENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th November.

533.—Detail for the week ending 14th instant.
To-day, Tuesday 10th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Musketry instruction, care and cleaning of Arms.
2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
Wednesday, 11th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.
Thursday, 12th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.
2 "I", "K", and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Friday 13th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
Saturday, 14th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

J. E. B. HOTSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th Oct. on 504·85 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 1,80,000	[illegible]000	Rs. 3,04,0[illegible]
Or per mile of Railway	238	357	8	60[illegible]
For previous 15 weeks of half year	21,44,420	24,26,731	—53 1	45,70,62[illegible]
Total for 16 weeks	22,64,420	26,06,731	3,469	48,74,62[illegible]
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,38,377	1,98,471	6,237	3,43,28[illegible]
Per mile of Ry. do.	275	394	12	681
Total to corresponding date do.	22,13,173	30,17,653	68,676	52,99,502

Decrease for the week............ Rs. [illegible]
Do. to date .... Rs. [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—October 21, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lt.-Col. H. M. Adamson, R. A. M. C., of a son.

BUTLER—November 2, at Meerut, the wife of H. Butler, 17th (D.C.O.) Lancers, of a son.

HARROLD—November 3, at Calcutta, the wife of W. P. Harrold, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 0-26m., 0-16a. Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Navsari Buildings, 3 p.m.
Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. New Mofussil Company, 27, Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-41a.

Thursday, November 12.—Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Company, 7 Dalal Street, 3 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, at 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m., High water, 1-48m., 1-30a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-19a.

Friday, November 13.—Arrival of the Bishop, Designate of Bombay by the mail steamer. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandman's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 2-30m., 2-8a. Low water, 8-27m., 7-55a.

Saturday, November 14.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m, High water, 3-13m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-34a.

Sunday, November 15.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-59m., 3-39a. Low water, 19-49m., 6-32a.

Monday, November 16.—Bombay Municipal Corperation. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 4-54m., 5-9m. Low water, 0-18m. 0-39a.

Young Theists' Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Mr. Ambica Charan Ukil M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Social and Ethical Standard of Co-operation" in the Prarthana Samaja Hall, to-day at 6-30 p.m. Prof. N. G. Welinkar will preside.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 this evening :—

Quickstep..........Royal Arthur......Collins
Overture ....Zampa..........Herold
Selection ....Ballet Egyptien...Luigini
Valse ....Tout Paris..........Waldteufel
Reminiscences of Wales ....Godfrey
Serenade Berceuse ...Quand tu Chantes ....Gounod

Band at the St. George's Hospital.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. R. Vols will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

March..........International ....C J Robert
Overture ....Esmeralda ....Hermann
Valse ....The Choiristers ....Phelps
Selection ......The Spring Chicken ...Caryll
Serenata..........Italiena..........Czibulka
Characteristic Piece ....Dinah's Jubilee ....Karl Kaps
Galop ....Musicians Club ....M H Hall

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, will be held in the Lord Harris Municipal School on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (B.T.) and the oral on the 21st instant at 12 noon (B. T.) in the Municipal Offices:—

(Sd.) J. A. TURNER.
Hon: Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The Original and Appellate Sides of the Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Davar, and Mr. Justice Beaman sat in the three division courts. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton sat in another Court to hear original Bombay appeals. On the Appellate side there was only one Court presided over by the Hon the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandwarker. Electric lights and fans have been introduced throughout the entire premises of the Court, those in the Central Criminal Court being more noticeable than the rest of them. The fans were set in motion for the first time yesterday. In all over 130 electric fans and over 550 electric lights have been fitted up. These were tested by the Public Works Department, and being found in good working order, were passed. The tantalum lamps are of 22 and 45 candle-power, and the wires have been encased in Admil's insulated screw piping. Two Waygood lifts, one for the general public and the other for the exclusive use of the Judges, will shortly be completed and in working order.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, November 9.

The depression in the East of the Bay to-day has centered to the West of Slipper Island and rain continues to fall in the greater part of Burma, but the amounts have been less than yesterday, the principal being Moulmein and Mandalay, one inch; and Diamond Island, one and a half inches.

All trace of the disturbance from Persia has disappeared and skies are clear except in Burma, where heavy clouds persist.

Humidity has increased in North-West India and is generally in excess, but elsewhere it is in defect, especially in the Deccan and Mysore ; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9th NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. and is doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress. Rapeseed being sown and is doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Kharif harvest in progress. Scarcity of labour retards gathering of crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving n small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants shedding bolls,

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient crop accounts less favourable,

Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plant show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Mere rain wanted generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Wheat requires rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH NOVEMBER.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	84·6	66·6	...	0·00
Jask	91·8	73·8	...	0.00
Muskat (8th)	90·3	76·1	...	0.00
Multan	85·3	56·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	79·9	45·4	...	0·00
Lahore	84·9	51·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	88·3	53·6	...	0·00
Ambala	82·0	51·5	...	0·00
Delhi	87·2	59·7	...	0·00
Agra	88·0	59·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	89·3	58·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	91·5	63·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	88·9	53·3	...	0·00
Allahabad	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	92·1	58·8	...	0·00
Karachi	81·5	71·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	87·9	58·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	91·2	59·1	...	0·00
Kotah	92·0	65·1	...	0
Bhuj	89·1	65·0	...	0
Dwarka	81·8	78·2	...	0
Veraval	83 7	67·3	...	0
Rajkot	92·9	61·7	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	95·1	63·0	...	0
Surat	89·1	66·6	...	0
Ahmedabad	94·6	61·7	...	0
Deesa	94·3	61·4	...	0
Neemuch	89·0	57·8	...	0·00
Indore	88·6	59 0	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	87·5	52·3	...	0·00
Saugor	87·1	61·0	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	89·1	54·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	94·2	60·6	...	0·07
Akola	91·7	55·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	90·3	57·8	...	0·00
Nagpur	90·6	55·6	...	0·00
Chanda	87·5	47·0	...	0·00
Raipur	86·7	60·1	...	0.00
Bombay	86·5	75·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	85·3	70·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	85·0	72·2	...	0·00
Karwar	86·8	68·0	...	0.00
Malegaon	94·4	59·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	87·4	58·0	...	0·00
Poona	89·0	58·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	88·3	59·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	89·2	60·7	...	0·00
Belgaum	84·3	57·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	89·2	58·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	53·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	86·8	56·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86·2	73·4	...	0·03
Calicut	86·8	76·1	—	0·48
Cochin	87·7	76 3	...	1·09
Colombo	86·5	74·5	...	1·40
Masulipatam	85·8	66·1	...	0· 3
Bellary	91·0	63·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	87·2	61·6	...	0·02
Madras	84·5	66·0	...	8·23
Bangalore	84·3	57·8	...	0·07
Coimbatore	88·4	67·3	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	90·6	71·3	...	0·53
Negapatam	87·4	71·0	...	1·98

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the whole division. The moisture in the air remains either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal. Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the South-East Punjab ; elsewhere calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-easterly to south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased in Upper Sind but is still in excess there as well as at Karachi, while in Rajputana it is now equal to the average. Day temperature continues low at Karachi and normal elsewhere ; night temperature is high, particularly in Sind. Winds are west-north-westerly to northerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared in Cutch and Kathiawar but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity has increased and is now in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and the interior of Kathiawar but is normal or in slight defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is higher than usual, while night temperature is in defect in Berar and at Nagpur and Chanda, the deficiency at the last station amounting to 15deg. and normal elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now normal. Temperature has fallen slightly and is still normal except for a defect in the maximum at Ratnagiri. Winds are east-north-easterly at Bombay and Mormugao ; the other stations report calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in defect except at some stations. Temperature is normal during the day and lower than usual at night in Hyderabad and in the South Bombay Deccan. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in Upper India and pressure is rising briskly there. Weather has been fine over the whole reporting area and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th November was 30·013 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

VICTOR HUGO EXPLAINS HIS GREAT BOOK.

A most interesting light has just been thrown on Victor Hugo's great story "Les Miserables." Since Hugo's death twenty posthumous volumes from his pen have been issued and the family still possesses a pile of unpublished MSS., which will be published in time.

Among these MSS. perhaps the most interesting is a preface of 120 pages to "Les Miserables." The New York "Times" thus tells the interesting story of this great novel.

"Gustave Simon, who is the sole literary executor of Victor Hugo now that Paul Meurice is dead, is of the opinion that Hugo began planning his 'Les Miserables' as far back as the time he published 'Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamne,' that is, in 1829. It was not till 1845, however, that he actually began to write his great romance. For three years he worked diligently upon it. Interrupted by the revolution of 1848, he put the manuscript aside for twelve years. April 26, 1860, he exhumed it and commenced reading it.

"This reading of his manuscript, which lasted till the 21st of May, that is, more than three weeks, plunged him into a state of profound meditation. He occupied himself no more with Jean Valjean, with Fantine, with Cosette, but with the blemishes, the hardships, and the sufferings of all humanity. He came gradually to contemplate the mission of man, his role, his origin, and his destiny. And then all the great problems of the existence of God and of the immortality of the soul rose before him, and, with that passion which he always had for the mysteries of the hereafter, he felt himself impelled to study the world, the formation of the earth, the evolution of man, the progress of science, the history of religions, and the destiny of the universe.

"He thus convinced himself that what he had wished above everything to produce in 'Les Miserables' was a religious book. This thought determined him to write his profession of philosophical faith. . . . The religious question obsessed him. He had introduced into his novel a Bishop who played a decisive role; he wished to study the history of religion. So he delved in the most ancient books, those of the Italian hagiographer Jonas; of the German hagiographer Heribert Rosweyde; of the Benedictine Walafride Strabon, and of the priest of the Oratoire Andre Galland, and he consecrated himself during the months of June and July, 1860, to his preface, which he characterised as follows in a note: 'A "quasi-ouvrage" upon my personal religious philosophy intended to serve either as a special preface to "Les Miserables" or as a general preface to my works."

"It was Hugo's formal wish that this manuscript, even though incomplete, should be published. At its beginning he wrote on the margin in pencil: 'Before the reader engages in the reading of this book it is necessary to warn him. The book which he has at this moment in his hands is a religious book.' That was a mere note. But here is the opening of the preface:

"'The following book is a religious book.

"'Religious? From what point of view? From a certain point of view that is ideal, but absolute ; indefinite, but incontrovertible.

"'Permit me to explain as rapidly as possible.

"'The state of mind of the author of a book influences the book itself and is reflected in it.

"'Furthermore, it is well that a study of this sort, which has humanity for its subject, be preceded by a sort of preliminary meditation which takes the reader into confidence.

"'The author of this book—he says it here by virtue of the right of liberty of conscience—is a stranger to all the religions actually prevailing; at the same time, while combating their abuses and while dreading their human side which is the reverse, so to speak, of their divine side, he admits them all and he respects them all.

"'If it should happen that their divine side should end by absorbing and destroying their human side, he would do more than respect them, he would venerate them.

"'With these restriction, the author—and he declares it loudly on the threshold of this sorrowful book—is of those who believe and who pray.'"

A few days ago there was a strong rumour in Madras that a tidal wave would overwhelm a great part of the city, and it is stated that a large number of people left Mylapore and Triplicane, as well as other Divisions close to the sea, for places more inland, in order to avoid the catastrophe. A similar rumour was current some years ago when a similar exodus took place. A correspondent now writes to us :—"During the last fortnight the wildest rumours have been afloat of a coming flood, People confidently believed that Nandyal, Jammalamadugu and Cuddapah would be washed away. So great was the alarm in some parts of Jammalamadugu that the people actually left their villages and took up their abode at Gandikota, a hill some hundreds of feet above the plain."

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor
Fuller Accumalator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Bells Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.
Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.



A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c
A. REGINALD & CO.
40, Tamarind Lane Fort,
BOMBAY

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1575.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.
Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.



F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.
300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English } Guaranteed best
300 " Minton China. } on the market.
200 " Dudo Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furnitures

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & Co., 66 Esplanade Rd. [illegible]

FEARFUL ECZEMA: SKIN IN RIBBONS
Arms were Perfectly Raw—Desperate with Terrible Irritation and Almost Crazed by Lack of Sleep—All Efforts at Cure Failed Until
MATRON OF HOSPITAL RECOMMENDED CUTICURA



"Four years ago eczema broke out on my hands and arms and I became so bad that I was unable even to dress myself and I dared not put my hands in water. Of course I went to see a doctor, but he held out very slight hope of recovery. I persevered with the treatment he recommended, but without any good result. At last I called on another doctor, but he failed also to bring me any benefit. I was suffering terribly then, and I thought I should go out of my mind, as I could neither sleep nor rest, night or day. The skin was all hanging in ribbons, and the arms looked just like raw beefsteak, while the irritation was so terrible that I got desperate sometimes and felt I would like to scratch my arms to pieces. I went to three other doctors, and then I attended the —— Hospital, but no one seemed to be able to conquer the disease, and I was on the very brink of despair when I was advised by the matron of another hospital to give Cuticura Remedies a trial. I put some Cuticura Ointment on the sores, and then I had the best night's rest I had had for many a long day. I continued the applications and also used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. I seemed to improve all the time, and before I had used up one box of Cuticura Ointment I could do things in the house which I had not been able to do for four years. By the time two boxes of Cuticura Ointment had been used I was completely cured and my arms and hands, which had been all laceration and blood, were covered by a beautiful new skin. Now they are in as sound condition as ever. I have paid pounds upon pounds for doctoring all for nothing, and now I can say the Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold. Mrs. Jane Lee, Roma Villa, Blackpool, Eng., Oct. 31, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Principal depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.
Impurities in the Blood.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

WREXHAM LAGER BEER



ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 4 Annas. One on Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE," Lahore, November 5, 1908:—A White Book has been issued from which people interested may learn the course of criminal justice in the Punjab during 1907, at the cost of "5 annas or 6d." How the equivalents are worked out, it is hard to say, nor can one understand why the Punjab sells such information so cheaply, when the North-West Frontier authorities only let it go for "13 annas or one shilling one pence" (sic.). Unlike the newer Provinces the Punjab saw less crime in 1907. There were fewer murders, fewer cases of receipt of stolen property and fewer thefts than in any of the eight years which have elapsed since the boundaries of the province were reconstituted, and in most of the other various crimes the figures were well below the average of those years. Several causes have been given for the decrease, but the main one is the policy of heavy sentences on habitual offenders that has been pursued strongly in recent years—since 1904. For some time after the policy started, there were not sufficient officers with powers to give heavy enough sentences, but this has been remedied, and the effect produced is natural. Now that so many officers of considerable seniority hold powers as district magistrates for considerable periods but revert at others, it would be only reasonable to leave them on reversion with the enhanced powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Heavy sentences on detected habituals coupled with the free use of Section 565—in accordance with which they may be kept under regular surveillance for five years after their release—will discourage criminals much more than the "badmashi" campaigns that are features in many districts and taught in police codes. This appears the opinion of many district magistrates, as is seen by the fact that the numbers dealt with under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code have fallen from 4,030 in 1901 to 2,886 in 1907. When the tutors in crime are removed from sight for long periods, existing pupils are discouraged and fewer come forward to learn.

The other principle of recent administration is that beginners should be let off lightly by being placed on security under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code or by being treated to a whipping. The object of the former, is to prevent the contamination of beginners by the old jail-birds whom they may meet during a short incarceration, but this can never be fully attained until some scheme is devised for keeping them, whilst under trial, from contact with hardened "habitues." Our own opinion is that whippings laid on with sufficient emphasis to sink into the memory are of more value as discouragements, and we regret the possible change of policy dictated by that class of Home sentimentalists which is equally anxious to deprive Orientals of their pill of opium while not caring to touch the Western glass of beer. At the same time, there is plenty of room for improvement in sentences on beginners. In 1,675 cases imprisonment of less than fifteen days was awarded. Where such sentences are passed as substantive punishments they are both ridiculous and harmful. There is, however, a danger in judging by statistics. These figures are swelled by the cases in which a man is sentenced to imprisonment for one day, or till the rising of the Court. The law frequently lays down that imprisonment is compulsory for certain offences, but the Court is unwilling to put the offender into jail. In other cases, an accused person charged with a petty theft may have been detained for a considerable time before the trial can be completed, and the Court may consider his punishment sufficient already. An Appellate Court, too, may let an offender, who should have been punished with a fine, but has been imprisoned, off with the days spent in jail before release. Little use is made of the Reformatory School at Delhi, to which only 34 boys were sent during the year. The idea is a new one still, and the school is hidden away at one end of the Province and is not noticed except in annual reports.

There has been an extraordinary rise in the number of persons bound over to keep the peace. The figures have risen from 7,935 in 1901 to 13,362 in 1907. These figures point to a considerable evil. A man can harass several of his neighbours by a complaint that he is in fear of his life from them, and if the complaint is groundless he cannot be made to give compensation under Section 250 Criminal Procedure Code. Magistrates of a certain type, too, like a number of security cases on their file because they take little time and bulk large in the returns of the amount of work done by them. The District Magistrate of Jhelum puts the matter very forcibly as follows:—"In 1906 4,165 persons were ordered to furnish security and 3,907 more in the year under report. Thus in two years 7,202 persons have been bound over to keep the peace. The average amount demanded was Rs. 200, so that theoretically security to the enormous amount of nearly 14½ lakhs of rupees was furnished. Of these thousands of persons only 23 forfeited their bonds yet during this very year no less than 2,534 persons were convicted of offences that would have involved forfeiture, had they been bound over to keep the peace. Either we are taking security from the wrong people, or we do not forfeit security when a breach occurs. Probably both." There is no doubt that the machinery for checking cases of forfeiture and for seeing to collection in full is defective There, as in the case of "badmashi," the remedy for crime is adequate punishment. The knowledge that severe punishment must follow crimes of violence is a better cure than inadequate attempts at prevention. This knowledge does not exist sufficiently, as will be seen later in our notice of the Police Report.

TWO MYSORE CASTES.

THE "MADRAS MAIL": The Ethnographical Survey which is now in progress in Mysore, as in other parts of India, is yielding material of peculiar interest and value to anthropologists and ethnologists for the study of the evolution of the Indian peoples. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., who is in charge of this work in Mysore, has issued two more Bulletins, one dealing with the Sanyasi caste and the other with the Morasu Okkalu caste. The first is a caste of mendicants who are found in the districts of Kolar Mysore and Hassan. Their origin, mode of life, social habits, and marriage and funeral ceremonies are described and furnish interesting reading. These people live by begging, and they assert that they are absolutely prohibited by their caste laws from following any other calling. In fact, they look upon all forms of manual labour as degrading to their community, so much so that carrying earth or fuel for hire is punished as an offence by their caste council. They are most illiterate and idle. They leave their women at home when starting on their begging expeditions, and settle among themselves as to the direction and probable period of each man's wanderings, so that his whereabouts may be easily known. If a man fails to return within the period, and cannot satisfactorily account for his detention, he is tried by the caste council and a fine is imposed on him. In cases of necessity, the women also go out begging, but if a woman should stay away from home unaccompanied by another woman she is liable to be outcasted.

The Morasu Okkalu caste consists of a number of sub-castes whose total population, according to the last Census, was 1,283,947, forming nearly a fourth of the entire population of the Mysore State. They live in the eastern parts of the State and are believed to have migrated under romantic circumstances, into Mysore some centuries ago from Morasunad, near modern Gonjeeveram. Full information is given in the pamphlet concerning their customs, ceremonies and social habits, these being common to other similar communities. A curious custom was in vogue until a few decades ago among the endogamous group of this people in connection with the ear-boring of a child. A Morasu Okkalu mother had to take her child to the temple of the local deity, where, in front of a gathering, she placed her middle and ring fingers on a block of wood and the village carpenter ceremonially amputated them at the third joints by means of a chisel the bleeding being stanched by the woman dipping the fingers into boiling oil. This barbarous custom has now been put a stop to by the Government. But elderly women with fingers thus mutilated are still to be seen in Mysore; and it is said that women who are scrupulous about observing this custom now bind together the two fingers, rendering them unfit for use. The remarkably observant Abbe Dubois, writing of this caste about a century ago, recorded in his work, "Hindu manners, Customs and Ceremonies," that a woman of this community submitted to this amputation of her fingers on the occasion of her eldest daughter's marriage and that "if the bride's mother is dead the bridegroom's mother, or, in default of her, the mother of the nearest relative, must submit to this cruel mutilation." Infant marriage is not practised by these people and re-marriage of widows, however young, is strictly prohibited. Women may, however, remain unmarried without any social stigma attaching to them. This caste presents a remarkable instance of a well developed tribal organisation which governs its social and religious life even to-day, as it has done for several centuries past.

Agriculture is the chief pursuit of this community. The celebration of the feast of Hosadevaru (New God) by their women-folk is a unique institution. Some observe it only once a year at Deepavali, while others also celebrate it on the Yugadi, or New Year's Day. No married woman is allowed to eat the fruit of any harvest till she has performed this "puja" for the year, and after doing it she acquires a special sanctity, which prevents her from eating or drinking anything offered by those who have not similarly sanctified themselves. The feast is of agricultural origin and is celebrated in connection with the harvest either of the first or the second crop in the year. Members of this caste have their houses built to suit their needs as agriculturists, having accommodation for their cattle generally in the main building in front, with granaries and a backyard attached. A more detailed account of the agricultural methods and operations pursued by this essentially agricultural community is given in the appendices to the Bulletin. The first note in the appendix gives a description of their various indigenous tillage implements. The second note on "Periods of Rain" reveals the large store of empirical knowledge regarding weather conditions which these people possess and by which they are largely guided in their agricultural operations. The year, according to them, is divided into 27 rain periods named after as many "nakshatras," or heavenly bodies. These again are divided into two groups called early and late rains. The early rains begin with April and end about the middle of June, and these, if regular, assure to them good agricultural prospects, as most of the chief crops are then sown. From December to February the rains are said to be in incubation, and it should be cloudy then but should not rain. If it does rain it is believed that it will be detrimental to the crops, and end in the failure of the later rains. The knowledge and beliefs of ryots about the relation of these periods to agricultural operations are crystalised in proverbs which are reproduced in the note. Rains in the middle of April are said to be harmful to the areca nuts and to cocoanuts, and if paddy is irrigated from tanks filled by this rain, the crop, it is believed, will be diseased and will yield a poor return. Rains in December are said to be harmful to pulses, as insects multiply after these rains and flowers are destroyed.

Mr. Nanjundayya remarks that ryots have so much faith in the appropriateness of particular seasons for particular crops that it is rare to see any ryot trying sowing experiments after the proper season is over. With them, agriculture is a sacred calling and success in it a matter of life and death. No operation, therefore, is commenced without invoking divine aid. The first ploughing in the year is begun only after consulting the local astrologer as to the prospects of the new year. His advice is taken as to who may lead the first plough, as to what shall be the colour of the bullocks to be yoked to it, and the direction with reference to the village in which ploughing has to be begun. The temple "pujari" sprinkles holy water on the bullocks, the plough and the man who leads the 1st plough at the commencement of the agricultural year, The ploughs started under such auspicious circumstances pass over all the lands in the village on the first day, and the villagers celebrate a general feast styled "Honneru, or "The Golden Plough." A special deity is worshipped to avert insect pests, Another deity presides over the sickle, and "puja" is offered to it before the mowing of the crops begins. The ears of the crop first cut are carried home and preserved, and these grains are mixed with the seed grains of next year before sowing. Ryots have their own method of treating crop diseases, mostly by means of primitive remedies, such as the use of the ashes of potters' kilns. Cattle diseases are often the bane of agriculturists, and against these ryots have no very effective remedies, Mr. Nanjundayya note on this point shows that there is scope for good work to be done by the Agricultural Department in this direction, The note on weather lore is worthy of the attention of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras, who will find in it much that will bear scientific investigation.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT IN SIND.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—The last report on the Salt Department in Sind just published contains some interesting details as to the measures adopted to raise a sufficient stock of salt to meet the increasing demands of the Province. Not only have the Maurypur Salt Works been permanently extended, but provision has been made for the construction of the necessary embankments, etc., round the extented works and for the strengthening of the old embankments to prevent the works being flooded, and it is understood that these works will shortly be taken in hand by the Public Works Department. The total loss by wastage during the year amounted to 56,949 against 17,650 maunds in the year 1906-1907. The increase in the wastage occurred chiefly at the Maurypur Salt Works, where it amounted to 54,682 maunds, and is due to the inundation of the works by the cyclone which passed over Karachi in June 1907. This is the second occasion within the short space of a few years, in which a cyclone destroyed the Maurypur Salt Works and the large stocks of salt lying stored on platforms within the works, the first being in June 1902, when the works were entirely destroyed and the province left without a supply of Maurypur, Salt for a considerable period. In fact since works were destroyed in June 1902 and the whole stock of salt, amounting to 245,809 maunds washed away, it has not been found possible to build up a reserve stock in spite of the works having been enlarged. In order to guard against a salt famine should another cyclone visit Karachi, and to prevent a repetition of what took place in 1902, Mr. Philipowsky, the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Excise and Opium in Sind concerted measures for stocking the Sukkur Salt Depot with a reserve of 50,000 maunds, and for removing the remaining 25,000 maunds of salt lying stored within the Maurypur Salt Works to a temporary platform to be opened out on top of the hill close by, before the rains set in. The precautions taken were not a bit too soon, as shortly after, heavy rain fell and the railway lines were breached in several places, and all communications stopped. For the third time within six years, the Sukkur Salt Depot has more than justified its retention by keeping down prices, which otherwise would have gone up considerably. The total net quantity of licit salt consumed in Sind during the year including Punjab and table salt imported by private agency amounted to 399,302 maunds.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

An epidemic of malaria has prevailed this autumn throughout the whole of Northern India, says the "Pioneer," and is even now affecting an unusually large percentage of the rural population of these Provinces. Most opportunely then does it occur, partly as a result of the recent Sanitary Conference, that a medical officer has been put on special duty to enquire into the prevalence of malaria in the United Provinces, where such an enquiry has not hitherto been undertaken. Medical officers on the military side have investigated malaria in particular cantonments, and in a few towns an anti-mosquito campaign has been half-heartedly commenced. In Bengal Major Leonard Rogers has enquired into the prevalence of malaria at Dinajpur, and other smaller enquiries have been made elsewhere; but in the United Provinces no comprehensive tracking up of the subject seems ever to have been undertaken. Nor can we comfort ourselves with the idea that we have only to sit still and profit by others' researches; for an investigation for Bengal or for the Punjab may discover the chief causes of malaria in each of these areas, and yet be of little service in any place where climate or other conditions are different. But for this we should merely have to take the report on malaria on one of the West African coast towns, where many have been made, and apply its instructions to this country; but a difference in physical conditions means often a difference in the epidemiology of disease, and what measures would be practicable and efficient in one might be useless in another country. There are besides other points connected with the subject that require particular enquiry here. For instance, to what extent is the recorded death-rate from "fevers" a genuine one? Fevers always overshadow all other causes of death in our returns; but we are ready to admit that the returns are of little value in this respect. The man who keeps the register and gives in the cause of death is the village chaukidar on three rupees a month. He is incapable of diagnosing the cause of death if he wanted to; often he can only enquire about the death some days after its occurrence. Assuming him to be a most conscientious man, as very many diseases are accompanied by a rise of temperature, especially towards their later stages, all these would naturally go down as "fever." Therefore,

THE "FEVER" DEATH-RATE

is very little criterion of the amount of malaria. In Bengal an attempt is being made to get at the true "fever" rate by having an enquiry by a properly qualified medical officer into the cause of every death occurring in a limited area and during a certain time the idea being to make a trustworthy return for that particular area, and then compare this with the usual return and deduce therefrom how great the error usually is. A similar estimate will form one of the duties of the special officer on malaria in these Provinces.

Another line of enquiry will be the actual species of the anopheles mosquito that is principally responsible for our malaria, and how best to abolish that particular insect. Everybody nowadays, who is educated enough to be able to read his paper, is aware that malaria is conveyed to man by the bite of the mosquito. That is so; but old beliefs die very hard. A stumbling block to the lay mind is the fact that people have undoubted attacks of malaria in England and at other times and places where there are no anopheles. But these are secondary attacks. The patient has been once primarily infected by the mosquito and the malarial organism not having been entirely removed from his circulation but only driven into one of the backwaters, he is liable to secondary attacks on getting chills and similar small upsets at any time until the parasite has been exterminated. But there is of course, no general knowledge of the true causes of malaria amongst the natives of India. They are aware of the climatic conditions when fever is prevalent, but they do not connect their fever with the bite of a mosquito some days previously. The question arises, is it essential to diffuse that knowledge? If we are going to try to stamp out malaria, which is caused by a mosquito, principally by trying to lessen the numbers of that mosquito, it essential that the mass of the population should be active helpers in that; is their intelligent co-operation a "sine qua non"? We can perhaps best answer that by considering two other places where malaria has been almost abolished, and see the amount of co-operation there. Malaria was once very prevalent in England, but as that was before any scientific knowledge of the disease, evidently popular knowledge of its means of spreading cannot have aided its expulsion. The measures that drove malaria from England were those of good drainage and general sanitation. Secondly malaria was once most prevalent in Ismailia, and was much reduced there by the active work of a small body of men labouring against the mosquito; but one is not aware that the general population helped in any way. So that apparently it will not help the people of India much if they do know how they get their malaria: to lessen the mosquito their wholesale co-operation is perfectly unnecessary.

On the other hand people are apt to write somewhat glibly of abolishing the mosquito and exterminating malaria in India: we may well ask whether we can really ever hope to attain such an object. Can we have an

INDIA WITHOUT MALARIA?

Probably, yes. Assuming that the world will continue to revolve long enough and that civilisation will advance as it is doing, it is likely that this country will be in time sanitarily regulated to such an extent that malaria will be unknown. After that comes the thought—what would be the effect on the population of the abolition of malaria? In that there is more ground for dissension. We should be admittedly removing what is a source of disability to every Indian at least once a year. Normally one man in every ten is sick in India: lately in these Provinces more than five out of every ten have had malaria at the same time. And the disease is admittedly also the cause of much chronic sickness and the precursor of other grave complaints. But it is even possible that the abolition of malaria might have even more far-reaching effects than the removal of these bodily ills. There are those who think, and their thoughts have been most plausibly put forward in a recently-published book that the decay of the Greek and Roman Empires was really due to the loss of energy in those races resulting from attacks of malaria. This is no place to go into the arguments; it is enough to say here that they are insufficient, and by no means demonstrate that either Greece or the Roman Campagna was ever free of malaria which should be necessary, if we are to believe that their inhabitants deteriorated from subsequent malarial infection. If such an idea could be thought, true however, then the abolition of malaria would carry the native enthusiast back to Vedic times when every Hindu seems to have been a stalwart warrior or a learned priest. But we are afraid that "per se" its effects would not be so far-reaching. When malaria does begin to disappear, it will go first from the cities. Already the European parts of Calcutta are comparatively freer from infection and well-looked after places like our cantonments and jails show an advantage over the general population, which looks like the small beginning of the end. It would be very long before the rural districts could be free, and probably the Terai would be always a home of the parasite.

We have omitted so far one consideration that is usually among the first to the official mind: What is it going to cost? The Bombay Corporation were informed last month that it would cost one crore and 75 lakhs of rupees to eradicate malaria from Bombay. There is a West African coast town that spends £10,000 a year on anti-malarial measures. These figures may make us feel somewhat hopeless about the matter, especially when we realise that in a case like this things cannot be done by halves. It is all or nothing. We cannot spend sums like this on several towns at once. One thing that we can do as a preliminary, a thing that is now being done by Major Robertson, the officer on special malarial duty, is to find out the relative importance of some of the various factors as regards malaria; in other words to determine the exact sources of malaria, especially in rural India. For instance, we know that mosquitoes breed in tanks, but we are not certain to what extent the tank in a U. P. village is a cause of malaria. Probably the big tanks are not so harmful: it is the small pools and their drying edges that form the chief harbour for the anopheles. And then again we are proposing to extend canals and increase the amount of

IRRIGATION

in the province with a view to prevent future famines. But irrigation has on occasions been restricted in the past because it increased the amount of malaria by raising the ground-water level. Of Bengal it has been said: "It can nearly always be safely prophesied what approximately will be the spleen rate and fever mortality in different areas if the ground water variations are known." In the United Provinces all the cases of restriction of irrigation on this account have been before the day of scientific knowledge of malaria; and an enquiry on modern lines into drainage by the Irrigation Department in these Provinces will be another of the duties of the special malarial officer. Drainage will probably be the only way of dealing with water-logged areas and undesirable bodies of water near towns so far as malaria is concerned. Much is said about pouring kerosine over the surface of the water, but the expense of this, if done efficiently, is very great, and the method moreover lends itself to peculiar and extensive methods of petty peculation. One can imagine that, with such workers as municipalities have in India, not a little of the kerosine oil would go elsewhere than on the surface of ponds. What really is required with regard to the tanks near towns and villages is a more stringent observance of the present rules. In the village sanitation book is a diagram of a village tank with its irregular banks, and there too are instructions for dealing with such a tank by paring its edges and filling up its odd corners, and prohibiting people from taking earth afresh from its banks to build their houses. But these rules are never observed, and the tanks continue to grow more irregular in shape, larger in area and shallower in depth. Another point of discussion at the recent Sanitary Conference that was left for the special malarial officer to investigate is that of trees. Some districts such as Saharanpur and Meerut were said to have too many trees, which, by hindering the passage of the wind, allowed the anopheles more opportunities to breed. It is, however, more the presence of undergrowth and small jungle that is favourable to the mosquito. Jhansi is not a well-treed district, except in a few places, but it is a malarious one. The extent to which the villager takes advantage of quinine is another point to be investigated. It is the general opinion that he knows little of the benefit of quinine, and rarely takes advantage of it. Enquiry is also to be made into possible arrangements for a wider distribution of the drug. This certainly seems to offer the best means we have for benefiting and protecting the rural districts, for it must be remembered quinine is not only a method of treatment for the particular individual taking it, but also a means of protection for that man's neighbours, since having taken quinine and driven the malarial parasite from his blood thereby, he is not the possible source of infection to his fellow-men that he was before. So that every man who takes quinine for malaria should mean one man cured and other men protected from that disease. Then again quinine may be taken as a preventive in times when the fever is prevalent. Altogether the wide distribution and

FREE ADVERTISEMENT OF QUININE

will probably be our strongest line of advance in rural districts. In town districts our chief help will probably lie in methods of general sanitation, especially in good surface drainage. Methods of general sanitation are also in the long run the best for other diseases, so that we shall be killing more than one bird with one stone as well as doing some permanent good, which we cannot flatter ourselves we are doing when we spread kerosine oil over the surface of a tank. For instance, plague is most efficiently combated by methods of general sanitation, by having "pucca" houses and clean streets; and the large majority of epidemic diseases are prevented in a similar manner.

To return to our original epidemic—that which is now only beginning to die down in these provinces—what is the cause of it? We are accustomed to see epidemics of other diseases start in one place and gradually spread over the country, but this malaria is different. It may be said to have been simultaneous over the whole of Northern India, to have suddenly sprung up everywhere at the same time. We know, of course, there are always plenty of malarial carriers everywhere ready to serve as "foci of the disease when the anopheles comes to transmit it from man to man; but why should this year the transmission have been so much more general than usual? What has there been peculiar in 1908 in its climatic conditions that specially favours either the parasite or the mosquito? In Bengal the relation of the fever rates from year to year to meteorological conditions there have long been known. For example in the low-lying tract of Lower Bengal to the north of the Ganges before it joins the Brahmaputra, there is a most constant association of deficient rains and early cessation of the monsoon and excess of malaria on the one hand, and prolonged heavy rain and low fever rate on the other. Exactly, the reverse holds good in the elevated plateau of Chota Nagpur. The latter is in accordance with the influence of a high ground-water level above mentioned. The apparent contradiction of the Lower Bengal tract is explained by the fact that it is practically flooded in the rains, and the anopheles washed out, so that it is only on the cessation of the monsoon they multiply rapidly. But in these Provinces this year the ground-water level has not been high. Except that the rain followed a long period of drought there was nothing peculiar in it, and how is that going to explain the unusual prevalence of malaria in the autumn of 1908? Frankly we do not know.

A CONTRACTOR, named Carl, has demonstrated, says a Chicago correspondent, that a four roomed dwelling with all modern improvements, including gas and electric conveniences can be built by twenty-one men in ten hours. By that time a bridal couple was able to move into the house, in which nothing was lacking.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

MAHOMEDAN JOURNALISM IN SIND.

Complaint by the Hindu Sind Sabha.

THE President of the Hindu Sind Sabha has made the following representation to the Commissioner in Sind, in respect to two Mahomedan newspapers, published at Sukkur, complaining of inflammatory writings calculated to excite race-hatred between the two great communities in India.—Hindus and Mahomedans:—

It is with no little regret that I feel compelled to submit to you this representation with a view to your taking action against the "Alhaq" and the "Aftab," two Mahomedan newspapers of Sind, under Section 153A Indian Penal Code, for their very inflammatory writings calculated to excite race-hatred between Hindus and Mahomedans.

The offending issue of the "Alhaq" is dated the 8th August, 1908, and that of the "Aftab" 1st idem. The article in the former is headed "Comparison between Hindus and Mahomedans" and is printed at pages 3, 4 and 5. It gives a historical survey of the Indo-Aryan invasion of India, the Mahomedan rule coming on the fall of the Moghul Empire and finally the British conquest of the country. Referring to the enlightened policy of indulgence on the part of the British Government towards the Hindus it ascribes the "bomb" to that indulgence. In this survey history is grossly perverted, very scurrilous expressions are applied to the Hindus, and their character, conduct and dealings with the ruling races are greatly aspersed. The dissolution of the Mahomedan Empire is attributed to Hindus who are alleged to have repaid the confidence and patronage of their trusting rulers by intriguing and plotting against them, "ingratitude" "faithfulness" and "treachery" being the marrow of the Hindu's bones and ingrained in his nature. The downfall of the Kalhoras and Amirs of Sind is likewise put down to the perfidy of Sind Hindus. The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 is also said to be the handiwork of Hindus in the exercise of their wicked qualities. The kindly faithful Mahomedan is said to have warned the too confiding British Government against the Hindu who hides his really "devilish" temper within the guise of meekness. Now that the bomb has appeared in Bengal, Bombay and Poona, Government must have been awakened to the "Nimakharami" (literally "the bastard disloyalty to salt") of this "faithless community." It then goes on stating that the return "these baseborn" prompted by their "Kaminat" (baseness) and "Sharat" ("treachery" or "intriguing") are going to make the Government for its good-will and large-heartedness is by trying for Swaraj by "Phreshan Karan" harrying Government. The article then winds up with the most atrocious insinuation that funds collected in Sind ostensibly for famine relief in the North are really meant for the bomb-makers. As the last charge is defamatory of a definite and well-known body of men it has been made the subject matter of a complaint in a Magistrate's Court, reports of which appearing in newspapers may have come to your notice.

The "Aftab," at pages 4 and 5 of its abovenamed issue, after answering a certain criticism of it, published in other newspapers suddenly bursts out in the following perogation. "On hearing the braggings of such worthless men, some Mahomedans have asked us to get them from Government only one day's permission to settle the Swaraj demand with the Hindus and the latter dare not talk of Swaraj again for the rest of their lives. Government need not resort to any other means but give just one day's permission to Mahomedans and they will bring these "dhoti" wearers to their senses, after which the latter will never say "Let the English go we will govern the country." This is dangerously suggestive of Nadir-shah's Delhi massacres and of the Armenian and Greek massacres by the Turks in recent times.

Than the articles noticed above it would be impossible to conceive of any writings more subversive of the facts and more calculated to set the two races of Hindus and Mahomedans by the ears—an evil to remedy which section 153A of the Indian Penal Code was especially enacted, when the law of sedition and race-hatred was being recently revised by the legislature. In any other country and in the case of any race of a more excitable nature than the Hindus of Sind, writings like these might have led to riots and bloodshed. Even in Sind they have aroused indignation of a most widespread character as must have appeared to the readers of all Hindu newspapers, English or Vernacular.

I have had addressed to me representations from different quarters for bringing to the notice of Government (which alone has the power to set the law in motion in this connection) on behalf of the Hindus of Sind, this flagrant attempt to break the peace and goodwill which has generally prevailed between the two races of the Province. Observant Hindus are sensible that the sentiments expressed in these rabid writings are not in the least a faithful representation of the feelings of Mahomedans as a whole in the province. So much the more reason for bringing to book those who strive to tamper with the existing amity and concord. This extraordinary license in Mahomedan writings transgresses not only all the rules of good-will and charity towards neighbours but even the decency of language.

The word "Nimak Haram" the depth of the insult conveyed by which expression can be gauged only by those whose mother-tongue is Sindhi is recklessly flung at the Hindus. The Hindu Sabha, despite its sectarian name has, throughout its existence with an exception or two, advocated measures for the welfare and interests of the whole population of Sind and therefore served the Mahomedans (both on account of their number and preponderance of interest in these questions) more than the Hindus. It has been the consistent policy of the Hindus of Sind in general and the Sabha in particular to cultivate and maintain the best of relations with the Mahomedans, and be it said to the credit of the latter that they have generally returned a cordial response although it may not have been loud in expression. Government have constantly shown a desire to see peace continuing between two most important communities of the country, it behoves therefore to make an example of the few heedless and perverse mischief makers which will prove to the people that Government have no inclination to connive at offences of this sort, the tendency of which is to disturb the harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans; and the lesson taught to the present offenders will have a most salutary and permanently deterring effect upon any intending transgressors in the future. If, on the other hand, Government decide on a "laissez faire" policy, a premium will be set on this kind of racial denunciation and there will be no knowing to what extent the mischief may be carried.

Besides, to my mind, it appears a gross libel on a most civilized twentieth century Government like the British to suggest that it should have recourse to the practice of Central Asian conquerors of the middle ages by letting loose one section of its subjects to pillage and massacre the other even, if the pastime is to last only for a day.

It affords us no pleasure, but it is only under extreme provocation and a grave sense of wrong that we Hindus have to represent this matter to you.

DITMAR'S
LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to:
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY



FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.



The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

A SHIP'S DOCTOR



Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 4½d. 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PREES, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PAR'S.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondichery.*

EGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

A LANDLORD AND HIS LESSEES

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit brought by Khanderao Moreshwar Vijaykar and another against Ahdam Aba Patel, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 5,379, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of the suit till payment, etc. Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji, and Davidas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Rustom Wadia and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said that the defendant is the owner of a certain property situated at Dadar Road. By an indenture of lease, dated 18th April 1907, the defendant demised the property to the plaintiffs for two years, commencing from 1st May 1907, at a rent of Rs. 620 per month. Plaintiffs were left at liberty to let and relet the premises, eject the tenants, and take proceedings against subtenants in ejectment or otherwise. Defendant also covenanted that, if the rents mentioned in the schedule to the lease as those yielded by the properties, should not be correct, plaintiffs should receive credit for the difference, if any. Plaintiffs afterwards discovered that the properties comprised in the lease stood in great need of repairs, which defendant was bound to execute; and they received complaints and threats from the tenants. Some of the tenants actually left later on. Plaintiffs represented to defendant that, in respect of the several properties, the rents represented by him in the lease were not correct. Plaintiffs also intimated to defendant that he was doing a wrongful act in asking some of the tenants not to pay rents to the plaintiffs. Defendant afterwards called upon the plaintiffs to pay to him Rs. 775 as being due to him. On the other hand, plaintiffs denied that any such sum was due from them, or that there had been a breach of payment of rent as alleged by defendant. Plaintiffs had tendered Rs. 522-8-0 justly due from them to defendant's attorneys, who refused to receive the same. Defendant did not inform the plaintiffs of the existence of a mortgage of his property when the lease was executed, or that any interest was in arrears; and in consequence thereof plaintiffs had been deprived of the possession of the premises, and the profit of the lease, and had suffered damages. Defendant had by these acts committed a breach of the covenants for quiet enjoyment and repairs, and was therefore liable to the plaintiffs in damages.

Defendant, in his written statement of defence, denied the material allegations of the plaint. Plaintiffs were very well aware of the mortgages when negotiations for the lease were going on; and they entered into the lease with the full knowledge thereof. Defendant's liabilities under the lease were not correctly stated in the plaint. He had executed all the works on the premises which he was bound to do under the lease. The rents were correctly represented by him except a difference of Rs. 5. Plaintiffs made default in payment of a portion of the rent, and the lease determined in August 1907 by forfeiture. Defendant denied that the plaintiffs had suffered any damages, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

NEIGHBOURS IN DISAGREEMENT.

YESTERDAY in Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman; but dismissed it with costs. It was an appeal in a suit by three brothers, Bapuji N. Kothare, an accountant in a mill office, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, solicitor High Court, and a third brother Janardhan N. Kothare, against Dr. Shamrao B. Naik. They sued their neighbour, Dr. Naik, a medical practitioner, on account of his having erected his building in Girgaon Road in a manner so as shut out the light and air of a part of their property, also claiming a right of way. Mr. Justice Beaman gave judgement in the suit on 25th November last. His Lordship said, the whole evidence was very vague; he entertained serious doubts, apart from the certainly of its direction, that the plaintiffs had ever enjoyed a legal right of way at all. Plaintiffs had failed to prove their right of way. In respect of the ancient lights each party was to bear his own costs; in respect of the right of way, plaintiffs to bear defendant's costs. Against this decision, the plaintiffs appealed. Mr. Jardine appeared for the appellants: the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, appeared for the respondent.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the appeal was limited to three windows, in regard to which, the plaintiffs claimed having established a case for an injunction against the defendant. It was not shown, that the trying Judge had not exercised his discretion judicially; therefore, the Appeal Court would be naturally reluctant to interfere. From the insight into the evidence afforded to the Appeal Judges by Mr. Jardine for the appellants, their Lordships were of opinion, that Mr. Justice Beaman had no option, but to refuse the injunction. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE HALAI BHUNSALI HINDU CASTE.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, passed a consent decree in the matter of the award made by Mr. R. D. Setna in the suit filed by Govindji Ramji and others against Pranjivandas Kaliandas and another. Mr Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs except the first plaintiff, who appeared in person. Mr. Baptista (who held Mr. Bahadurji's brief), instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandi, and Co., appeared for the defendants.

This was a suit brought by the plainsiffs, as members of the Halai Bhunsali Hindu caste, on behalf of themselves and other members of the caste, to have it declared that the mortgage dated 15th April 1899, in favour of the defendants, was inoperative and not binding as against the house mentioned in the plaint. In their written statement, the defendants justified the mortgage. The suit was heard before Mr. Justice Russell in September 1907 and after it was partly heard, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. R. D. Setna, who had made his award therein. At one of the meetings before the arbitrator, the parties came to an agreement as to how the arbitrator should proceed, the principal dispute being one as to whether the defendants had really advanced the monies in respect of which the mortgage was executed in their favour.

His Lordship passed a consent decree in the suit to the effect that Rs. 8,425 were spent on the rebuilding of the caste house, and the defendants were entitled to recover Rs 4,941-8 as being due on the security of the house. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay to the defendants Rs. 2,000 for the defendants' costs of the suit. It was further ordered that, in the event of the plaintiffs failing to pay the sum of Rs. 7,111-8-0 within four months, the defendants were at liberty to sell the caste house.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

PAYMENT OF MORTGAGE.

THE full Bench of the Small Causes Court composed of the Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, and the Second Judge, Mr. Donald, has disposed of, in appeal, a suit instituted by Bai Ratibatbai against the defendant, Dayal Mowji, from a decision of the acting Judge, Mr. Bilimoria. Mr, Murzban with Mr. Mulgaonkar appeared for the defendant. By a mortgage deed plaintiff's husband mortgaged certain property to the defendant, and plaintiff who had obtained probate to her husband's estate redeemed the property under the terms of an agreement by which plaintiff was to be entitled to recover such sums as had been paid in excess for the purpose of redeeming the property to the defendant. The present appeal was in respect of such sums.

The learned Chief Judge, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that before dealing with the contentions urged by the defendant in his application to the Full Court, it was necessary to shortly summarise the trend of the legal proceedings in this case. Plaintiff filed her suit before the 4th Judge in her own name and not as executrix of her deceased husband's estate, and, at the hearing the defendant raised defences but did not proceed with them. The suit was dismissed on the ground that it should have been filed by the plaintiff as executrix. Against that decision, plaintiff applied to the Full Court and a rule was granted to show cause why (1) the suit should not be proceeded with, as framed, and (2) the amendment asked for to change plaintiff's description in the plaint should not have been granted. That rule was made absolute, the defendant failing to shew any cause. The Full Court was then of opinion the suit should have proceeded as framed, but as the argument on the point was practically exparte and the same point has now been raised before the Full Court after hearing and judgment in favour of plaintiff ordered by the Full Court, the Chief Judge said "We expressed ourselves willing to hear what arguments Mr. Murzban could adduce in defendant's favour on the point." As stated, the present application is against the finding in favour of the plaintiff arrived at by the acting Fifth Judge, Mr Bilimoria. After replying to the arguments of Mr. Murzban that the Judge has wrongfully taxed the bill of costs as mortgagee of the property, the learned Chief Judge by a careful analysis of the evidence in the case came to the conclusion that Mr. Bilimoria has allowed to the defendant a good amount in respect of the taxation. As to the other points urged by Mr. Murzban that plaintiff is the widow of the deceased and obtained from the purchaser of the property an advance of part of the purchase money with which she paid off the debt, the Chief Judge observed that she entered into the agreement in her own name and not in her representative character, and that even though she cleared off the encumbrance with the aid of an advance from the purchase money prior to the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser, the arrangement with the defendant by which she was to recover money paid in excess of what was lawfully due was a transaction entered into by plaintiff on her own account. "Gallant versus Bonteflower" (3 Douglas 34) merely decided that plaintiffs in that case could declare as executors in respect of certain sums advanced by them apparently out of assets of the estate. "Dean and Shafter of Bristol versus Guyer" was a case where a defendant was sued in his own right and should have been sued as executor and is not otherwise in point. The other case referred to causes of action out of Courts made with the deceased and are distinguishable. In the present case, the cause of action accrued after the death of the testator and his executrix could therefore sue as such or not at her option. In these circumstances, the appeal was dismissed.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

Liddiard's Bijou Troubadours.

This troupe of talented child artistes who have met with much appreciation in so many centres in the East, opened for a week at the Bandmann Theatre last night. There are altogether twenty-five of the "troubadours," and it is no exaggeration to say that a more highly-trained group of juvenile public entertainers it would be hard to find.

Their tuneful voices and graceful dancing would indeed reflect credit on many an older troupe of performers. It is a difficult task to single out any particular member of the company for praise. The star turn of the show appears to be Baby Liddle, "the miniature Vesta Tilley" a very clever little character impersonator. Then there is Paul Jeagle, always a popular little artiste, with several amusing songs. Little Lilly Clarke is quite "a premiere danseuse" who bids fair to be a "Genee" in the near future.

These bright children have been to Bombay before, when they excited great admiration. They are a cheery and entertaining company, and one never gets tired of listening to them. Miss Alma Twyford has a beautifully clear voice, and her songs are greatly appreciated. The four Gibson Girls are quite a treat in themselves, and their singing and dancing is much admired. Baby Liddle is still the wonder that she was when she first came out here two or three years ago, and she sings her songs with an expression that many of her seniors lack. Little Coral is also an exceedingly clever young lady, who makes up for her lack of years by her cleverness at singing and dancing. Dinah's Highland fling was very cleverly danced. There are many other items, all of which met with the appreciation of the House. These clever children, who, under the direction of Mr. Tom Liddiard, established their reputation in India in January 1907 are thoroughly happy in their work; and they throw their hearts into whatever they have to do with obvious enjoyment.

THE death is announced at Birlingham, Worcestershire, of the Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke, who had been in holy orders for nearly sixty years, and rector of Birlingham for nearly forty years. Mr. Duke who was ninety-three years old, was Rural Dean of Pershore, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

SCIENCE VERSUS INDUSTRY.

We have read most of the comments of the daily press on the munificent gift of Rs. 10,00,000 by Mr. Jacob Sassoon, for the establishment of a Central College of Science in our midst, without any sense of conviction that the object of the gift is well chosen. Were it to supplement the applied science teaching in the technical and trade schools it would certainly be superfluous, but if, as we are given to understand, it is to extend the study of pure science among students qualifying for university degrees, we would ask if the end cannot be attained in some less costly and elaborate manner. The product of the University makes a very poor show when he enters a merchant's office, not for his apparent lack of scientific knowledge, but for his ignorance of much of the most elementary knowledge of office work, including letter-writing in English. The amount of scientific information required by the student who is not going to engage in industrial work is, comparatively speaking, small, and if at present his instruction is found defective the fault may lie with his teachers and not with any lack of other facilities. We wonder how many of the teachers of science in Bombay have been through a proper course of instruction in the art of imparting knowledge. We wonder also if the amount of scientific instruction has ever been proportioned to the actual needs of the people, rather than to a standard imported from abroad. The University still offers the Ashburner prize to students for an essay on industrial matters, of which they can know nothing personally: and the essays sent in are simply compilations, without even the merit of good composition. If the Indian student could be got to understand that study is not over when he leaves college, and that his most valuable lesson has been learning how to learn, much of the present cramming might be dispensed with. Many students sell their books as soon as they leave the college, having, as they think, done with study.

We are sure that Mr. Sassoon would see the best results were his donation applied to the technical and not to the scientific claims of the Presidency; the former are growing more urgent every year, and it is a great pity that employers of labour, who have learned and practised the trades they follow, should stand aloof from the discussion of educational matters while they are constantly short of good workmen. They know how very little science is required for the pursuit of the ordinary industries in India; they also know how very scarce is the practical knowledge of handicraft among Indian workmen, how incapable many of them are of listening attentively to instructions and of carrying them out exactly, also how ingenious they are in lying and prevarication, the resource of all bad workmen. If scientific teaching could promote handicraft, Bombay should be a sort of fountain-head of good workmen, for science is taught in a dozen schools and colleges in the Presidency, but the truth is, there is a constant lack of good workmen, and employers have to send long distances to find them. The Punjabi who has had no science training is far superior to the local craftsman in every respect. He will take his instructions attentively, and carry them out scrupulously, "without supervision." Unfortunately he dislikes the climate and will not stay long in Bombay. The Sikh has less aversion for a moist climate, and as many authorities consider him as good a craftsman as the Punjabi, he might with advantage be brought here to displace the local man and make him feel his shortcomings. Most of our professed craftsmen are only fit for the work of unskilled labourers and, were we properly supplied with real workmen, they would be promptly reduced to their proper rank.

The limited list of India's manufacturers, present and prospective, is restricted less by the existing means of scientific education than by the dearth of trustworthy workmen, and, the higher the quality of the work to be done, the rarer become the men that can do it. Two important influences are needed to raise the standard of Indian workmanship; they are, primary schools, where only the most useful subjects would be taught, and normal training classes for foremen, so that they might become teachers as well as overlookers. The majority of Indian foremen or maistries cannot teach anything, they are, merely overlookers, while the success of workshops in India under European supervision is largely due to the influence of the foremen, who know every detail of any work to be done and can at once distinguish good work from bad. There is no normal training school in India for teachers of handicraft, and until the arts of work are taught in a manner very different from that prevailing just now, the present dissatisfaction will continue. To the observer who measures the value of educational intitutions by their results, the teaching of science appears to have given a very poor return for the labour expended on it. This may be best explained by the neglect of technical instruction, the foundation upon which science is based. Until we have taught the workman how to work methodically, and with a much higher efficiency scientific instruction will, to a very great extent, be wasted.

Mr. Sassoon is a successful merchant and the owner of large manufactories, but his training has been mercantile and not industrial, and his scheme as presented to the public appears to be inspired much more by the schoolmaster than the technical expert, that is to say, the educated man who has had the direct control of construction work with the aid of Native labour.

Let us suppose that a handsome and costly building has been constructed on an expensive site and manned with well-paid professors of chemistry, physics, mechanics, geology electricity and botany, not forgetting the big marble slab with the usual inscriptions. What is this institution going to do that is not being done at present in other existing institutions?

Let us also imagine a plain but well lighted and well-ventilated shed in an unconspicuous situation suitably furnished and manned with teachers who can convert a selected Native workman, either into a useful teacher of his craft in a class, or prepare him for his duties as a maistry in a workshop. In one case a great deal of science would be served out with a little technique, while in the other the instruction would be mainly in technique with a very moderate amount of science.

Can there be any doubt as which of these institutions would be most valuable to the community. As for cost, a number of the latter could be established for one of the former. The trial of the University seems to obscure the course of industrial education in India.—"(Indian Textile Journal".)

THE Mayor of St. Germain has issued a circular forbidding motorists to go fast enough on a muddy day to splash passers-by, and has warned them that gendarmes will be appointed on muddy days to see that they obey his order.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN ANARCHIST AND THE SELFISH CLASS.

Mr. Conrad's Short Stories.

"Mr. Conrad's six new stories, 'A Set of Six' are labelled, rather whimsically, a romantic tale, an ironic, an indignant, a desperate, a military, and a pathetic tale," says Mr. Edward Thomas in reviewing them in the 'Bookman.' "But they are all perfect tales, fascinating arrangements of character and event so as continually to delight and surprise. At a first reading we are inclined to think that here is an entertainment, of the oldest kind, that has just reached its hardest, clearest, least wasteful form—an entertainment and perhaps nothing more, except that it is unique in quality.

"Not, of course, that this would be a small or a common achievement. To excel in the telling of a story is to excel where all men are competitors. And the invention and external form of three of these six tales are in themselves so good that every one would be very much charmed if the colouring, the words, the filling in of the prescribed outlines had been done by less than a master hand.

"The substance of them is of precious material, no less than the English of a master who seems to be practically incapable—except, where it is inevitable, in dialogue—of using words without that magic of labour and of character by which the whole, the sentence of the paragraph, becomes incomparably greater than the mere sum of its parts. Nor is Mr. Conrad only a lord of language. These stories, without any irrelevancy bear a heavy weight of experience, of observation, and of reflection. With all their speed, therefore with all their ease and spirit, they produce a richness of effect which compels you to read them again in order to understand it. And then you notice the colour, both physical and spiritual, that is in the words—the cadence you must have noticed before, for such movement is not of every day. 'Tis the colour, first of all, of a man who is vowed to beauty."

Here are some points from the story "The Informer," which Mr. Conrad calls "An Ironic Tale." It is a story told of Mr. X, who came to the teller of the tale on the recommendation of a friend whose hobby was queer acquaintances.

"Mr. X came to me, proceeded by a letter of introduction from a good friend of mine in Paris, specifically to see my collection of Chinese bronzes and porcelain.

"My friend in Paris is a collector too. He collects neither porcelain, nor bronzes, nor pictures, nor medals, nor stamps, nor anything that could be profitably dispersed under an auctioneer's hammer. He would reject, with genuine surprise, the name of a collector. Nevertheless, that's what he is by temperament. He collects acquaintances. It is delicate work. He brings to it the patience, the passion, the determination of a true collector of curiosities. His collection does not contain any royal personages. I don't think he considers them sufficiently rare and interesting but, with that exception, he has met with and talked to everyone worth knowing on any conceivable ground. He observes them, listens to them, penetrates them, measures them, and puts the memory away in the galleries of his mind. He has schemed, plotted, and travelled all over Europe in order to add to his collection of distinguished personal acquaintances.

THE GREATEST REBEL.

"He wrote to me of X. 'He is the greatest strebel (revolte) of modern times. The world knows him as a revolutionary writer whose savage irony has laid bare the rottenness of the most respectable institutions. He has scalped every venerated head, and has mangled at the stake of his wit every received opinion and every recognised principle of conduct and policy. Who does not remember his flaming red revolutionary pamphlets? Their sudden swarmings used to overwhelm the powers of every Continental police like a plague of crimson gadflies.

"'But this extreme writer has been also the active inspirer of secret societies, the mysterious unknown Number One of desperate conspiracies suspected and unsuspected, matured or baffled. And the world at large has never had an inkling of that fact! This accounts for him going about amongst us to this day, a veteran of many subterranean campaigns, standing aside now, safe within his reputation of merely the greatest destructive publicist that ever lived.'

"One evening he remarked, casually, in the course of conversation, 'There's no amendment to be got out of mankind except by terror and violence.'

"You can imagine the effect of such a phrase out of such a man's mouth upon a person like myself, whose whole scheme of life had been based upon a suave and delicate discrimination of social and artistic values. Just imagine! Upon me, to whom all sorts and forms of violence appeared as unreal as the giants, ogres, and seven-headed hydras whose activities affect, fantastically, the course of legends and fairy-tales!

"I seemed suddenly to hear above the festive bustle and clatter of the brilliant restaurant the mutter of a hungry and seditious multitude.

"I suppose I am impressionable and imaginative. I had a disturbing vision of darkness, full of lean jaws and wild eyes, amongst the hundred electric lights of the place. But somehow this vision made me angry, too. The sight of that man, so calm, breaking bits of white bread, exasperated me. And I had the audacity to ask him how it was that the starving proletariat of Europe to whom he had been preaching revolt and violence had not been made indignant by his openly luxurious life. 'At all this,' I said, pointedly, with a glance round the room and at the bottle of champagne we generally shared between us at dinner. He remained unmoved.

"Do I feed on their toil and their heart's blood? Am I a speculator or a capitalist? Did I steal my fortune from a starving people? No! They know this very well. And they envy me nothing. The miserable mass of the people is generous to its leaders. What I have acquired has come to me through my writings; not from the millions of pamphlets distributed gratis to the hungry and the oppressed, but from the hundreds of thousands of copies sold to the well-fed bourgeois. You know that my writings were at one time the rage, the fashion—the thing to read with wonder and horror, to turn your eyes up at my pathos . . . or else to laugh in ecstasies at my wit.'

"'Yes,' I admitted. 'I remember, of course; and I confess frankly that I could never understand that infatuation.'

"'Don't you know yet,' he said, 'that an idle and selfish class loves to see mischief being made even if it is made at its own expense? Its own life, being all a matter of pose and gesture, it is unable to realise the power and the danger of a real movement and of words that have no sham meaning. It is all fun and sentiment. It is sufficient, for instance, to point out the attitude of the old French aristocracy towards the philosophers whose words were preparing the Great Revolution. Even in England, where you have some common sense, a demagogue has only to shout loud enough and long enough to find some backing in the very class he is shouting at."

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

17-08 Jamsetji R and D Tribhowanda: Thakordas vs Rahim Vully Mahomed Thakurdas and Co part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

754-07 In person Khunderao Moreshwar Minayek vs Adam Abba Patel Mulla and M.

627-07 Jehangir M and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sokobai widow and others Kanga and P.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.

210-08 Mathubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.

582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhavrao vs Chimanay Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Judgment.

227-08 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and others S B and Co K L and M rad Chitnis M and M.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd vs Rattonbai and others Jehangir and S.

702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola, in person.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06 Payne and Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

502-08 S J Judha Gomaji Dhondu vs Krishnaji Ramchandra S A Tyabji.

119-07 J G Bilimoria Nenbai widow vs Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Mansuklal J and H.

433-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardeser Dady, Ardeser H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabai widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed I Mahimtula Ardeser H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

18-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

Long Causes.

435-08 C P D'Cunha, Abdul R Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Mahubhai J and M.

568-08 In person Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragheba Javeri and Nanu H and Co.

593-08 Jehangir and S Adamji Vullji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jivanji The firm Tyabji D and Co.

769-07 M B Vakil Sha Nathoo Moorji vs Krishnabai widow Misra M.

552-07 Ardeser H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Khundeno L and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

803-08 S B Mehta S Clark and Co vs Vasujee Jivraj Anandji.

832-08 Chitnis M and M Villavahu widow vs Hasanali Mulla Akhorali Jehangir and S.

838-08 Shamrao M and N K Behramji Sahiar vs Pestonji R Bamboat and others.

842-08 Bhaishanker K and G Walibai widow vs Ismail H Abdulla in person.

845-08 Kanga and P Dhools Koapa and others vs Hali J H Khanida and others Nanu and Co.

847-08 S A Tyabji Abdool Wahed Cumberally and others vs Dhondiba Panduji and others.

840-08 Jehangir G and B Adlibai widow vs Vallabhdas Virji and others.

845-08 F P Pavri Monghibai widow vs A Dowji and others.

Before Prothonotary for Investigation of Pauperism

15-08 In person Hissa M walad Mahomed Kokatia and others vs Ahmed Miya bin Fakir Koo Law Raghavaya B and N.

For decree absolute.

908-07 Jehangir M and S Hukmamanchand Throopchand and others vs Hajarimal Muthanchand and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

829-01 Edgelow G W and Co Manchershs Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala K D Shroff.

239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chatonbhuj Morarji vs Jivanbai widow M B Chothia.

728-08 M B Chothia Bai Manockbai widow vs Trieumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.

459-07 Jehangir and S Soombai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlibai Bapu Sajoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.

841-07 Manukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Daysbhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P

903-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bibi Sakina widow.

572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

IN an adjourned case at Brompton arising out of a dispute as to the fitting of a lady's jacket, the plaintiff said it would not be fair to him to have the coat tried on then, as the defendant was draped in a different costume to the one she was wearing on the previous occasion. His Honour (Sir William Selfe.):—Surely you don't expect a lady in these days to present herself a second time in the same dress. (Laughter.)

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHARAK SINGH, C and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 70 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MECUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol. Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 13-8.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

FRESH STOCK ARRIVED.
Our Goods Challenge Competition.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—The World's Best MOTOR TYRES and TUBES
of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT., per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Meadows Street, Bombay.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.
FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!!
OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
CROFT, MOODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.
The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

MACKINLAY'S SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY
GUARANTEED 10 YEARS OLD.
CHARLES MACKINLAY & Co.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1908.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

"It is easier to give the causes of unrest than to suggest remedies," just as it easier to sit down and criticise than to work. But in the case at Calcutta it ought not to be difficult to discover the most desirable method of treating the would-be assassin who attempted the life of Sir Andrew Fraser on Saturday night. As has been observed by our Allahabad contemporary, "there is not an officer throughout the length and breadth of India who is a truer or a warmer friend of the people than Sir Andrew Fraser. His sympathy and affection for them came to him as a mental inheritance from his venerable father and have been manifest in a hundred ways during every year of his long official career." His policy has been one of leniency and conciliation. Yet at the close of his career an attempt is made to shoot him in cold blood. That he was not killed was a merciful intervention of Providence. The culprit was taken red-handed before he had time to put a third cartridge to the test. It is useless endeavouring to represent the man as a lunatic. The circumstances all point in the other direction. The unprecedentedly large audience in the Overtoun Hall, the presence of Bengali students and their flight directly the culpit had approached the Lieutenant-Governor, indicate a conspiracy and the story told by an Indian correspondent that the rebellious body of students drew lots as to who should be the next active anarchist seem to us to be not only credible but true. The process most appropriate in the present case is "hanging first, trial afterwards," or at all events the shortest possible shrift.

The process of the law in the Calcutta anarchist cases has been altogether too slow. Of what earthly use are these continual adjournments and postponements? They tend to defeat the ends of justice. They enable accused persons to devise the means of communicating with their accomplices and giving them such information as to enable them to slay informers and circumvent the evidence for the prosecution. Of what use is it adjourning and postponing and traversing from one Criminal Sessions to another? If a culprit means to confess and reveal the identity of his fellow conspirators, he will do it in a week; to give him a month or a couple of months to think over the enormity of his offence but forces him to determination to take his punishment and say nothing. To delay the matter enables him, with the assistance of his pleader, to prepare a speech, the only effect of which can be to incite others to crime and to uplift him in their eyes as a patriot and a martyr. Postponements do not help police investigations. And what does it matter if this man's accomplices are tried and dealt with after he has been disposed of? Doubtless the police would like a big bag for the sake of dramatic effect. Let them get their bag later. In this case they have their prisoner and the whole of the evidence necessary for the prosecution is ready at hand. No one need be called but Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Barber. If they desire more they have the Europeans and Indians from the front seats of the audience who seized Chouduri, or whatever his name may ultimately prove to be. Let him have a pleader, but in the name of common sense let him be dealt with promptly that there may be no mock sympathy, no ridiculous attempts to prove him an isolated idiot running amok against his will and no stupid questions in Parliament from men who, if justice had her own, should be standing alongside him in the dock.

The evidence is practically complete, say the police, but they want to ascertain where the revolver came from. It matters not at the present moment where it was made or purchased or of what make it is. That too can be ascertained at any time. Let the case be dealt with without delay and let us see how the new law is to be applied. The case is *sub judice*, it is true, and nothing should be said to prejudice any man's chances. But nothing that may be said can affect a case where the offender is taken in the act in the presence of a host of witnesses. No jury of sane men can find him other than guilty. Let him plead that he was a tool in the hands of conspirators and reveal the plot if there was one. But that makes him none the less guilty and here is an opportunity for the Bench to enlighten us as to the provisions of the Explosives Act of 1908 and how much more efficacious it is likely to prove than the Act it superseded. The punishment under the Penal Code is insufficient—"Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that if he by that act caused death he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine." Under the new Explosives Act the actual punishment for causing an explosion likely to endanger life or property is transportation for life; for attempting to cause such explosion, transportation for twenty years. A revolver cartridge is an explosive, or should be, and if the law does not recognise cartridges as such the Act requires further amendment. So far as conspiracy is concernod there can be little doubt of the existence of one. This is not the first time an attempt has been made on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, and we have the testimony of the Indian correspondent, quoted in the telegrams, that lots were drawn as to who the man should be to make this second attempt. The Viceroy last June demanded further powers to deal with the conspiracies of anarchism and dangerous emergencies, and we contend that this is an instance in which the provisions of the new law may be put to the test. If not, let there be no delay in dealing with the case so that the anarchist brotherhood in Bengal may realise that for crimes of this kind the punishment is swift and severe.

THE introductory "NO NEW PEERS." line to Reuter's excerpt from the Birthday Honours List, which says there are "no new peers," shows a very welcome return to the form of the lists in the early part of King Edward's reign. The time had come for a slackening of the pace in the creation of peerages, but Queen Victoria was not proof against the importunities of old courtiers, diplomats and politicians whom she had known for the best part of her life; and peerages were bestowed with a lavish hand. King Edward altered this, and during the first five years of his reign only twenty-six new peers were made. And these included the titular rewards to the leaders of a fallen Ministry. This example was not followed by the new Government, which created some thirty peerages in less than as many months. It would seem from this that the Peerage must be becoming rather a cheap concern. Such is not the case, however. The Peerage will never be cheap. So long as the people love a lord; and so long as the Peerage of Britain remains what it certainly now is, the *creme de la creme* of all aristocracies, the Peerage of Britain will never be allowed to grow in numbers to the extent of its ever becoming cheap. That a few of the new peers are not exactly of the *haut ton* we freely admit. But the men who have been elevated to the Upper Chamber during the last few years are but a tithe of the rich men who would willingly write cheques of six figures for any charity one likes to mention if only they could place a coronet above their oft-bogus coats-of-arms. Another point must not be forgotten in considering the bestowal of titular honours.

The elevation of Commoners to the Peerage is necessary in order to maintain a second Chamber of Parliament. The Peers, though blessed with everything else that this world has to give, are sadly lacking in heirs. At this moment there are in the Peerage not less than one hundred noblemen who have no sons to succeed them. Many, of course, have heirs-presumptive, but these also are in some cases heirless. How hard up the Peers are for heirs may be imagined from the fact that during the last sixty years not less than a hundred and fifty peerages have become extinct. These, too, included several dukedoms conferred upon Princes of the Blood when they arrived at the age at which they could be made Peers of the Realm. These were the Dukes of Cambridge, Clarence and Avondale, Clarence and St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Kent, Sussex, and Albany. Several other dukedoms,—Cleveland, Buckingham, Dorset and Inverness—have also become extinct in the last seven or eight decades. The necessity for new creations in the Peerage is therefore obvious. The higher ranks of the Peerage never increase. The rank of an earl has, it is true, become painfully common by comparison with what it was a century ago, but this is not likely to continue. In fact, the creation of earls has already almost ceased. King Edward has created only one new title of that rank. He advanced Lord Cromer from a Victorian viscounty to an Edwardian earldom; and His Majesty has revived two ancient but extinct Peerages of this rank. But during the King's reign three earldoms have become extinct. The Peerage, then, is never likely to be cheap. We are glad, nevertheless, that a return to the official Birthday Lists of 1904 and 1905 has been made, and no new Peerages are announced.

As to yesterday's Honours' List it has a strongly official look, and calls for no particular comment. The highest conferments are the four Privy Councillorships, two of which go to "Govment men,"—a Junior Lord and an Under-Secretary; another goes to Sir Edward Clarke, a man who fifty years ago was a simple writer in the India Office, who later became the most successful of living lawyers, and is now superannuated by mistakes made too late in life to be lived down. The other new Privy Councillorship is Sir Charles Maclaren's commensation for his deferred Peerage. Sir Charles was one of the very rich men who were nominated, paragraphed and congratulated on being made Lords when the Liberal Government were about to announce their first list of promotions to the ermine. But Sir Charles's name was not there. His *sotto voce* observations yesterday on finding himself a "Right Honourable" must have been interesting. He cannot say, as poor Blundell Maple said, when his £100,000 cheque to University College Hospital only raised him from a Knight Bachelor to a Baronet: "Alas, they never forget that I'm only a tradesman;" for Sir Charles never retailed, but wholesales in a colossal way. Iron, ships, slate, railways, and coal all yield him large annual fortunes. He owns a seaside town, a castle in Wales, he has a fine place in Surrey and lives in Belgrave Square; he has been a Member of Parliament and a practising barrister; his mother was John Bright's sister and his wife an M.P.'s daughter, and he—well, he *may* be a Peer some day. The fly in his ointment is that in 1886 he voted for Home Rule; and he has never been entirely forgiven. The rest of the newly-knighted are not an interesting group. A Scottish provost, two M.P's, a Court oculist, and a well-to-do squire who married a Duke's daughter, (Mr. Hatch), become baronets; three other M.P.'s, a Court sculptor, an admiral, a surgeon, a gentleman from the Education Office, a colonial judge, and three officials from the Straits Settlements are the new Knights. A more uninteresting Honours List was never issued. It has not a single "surprise." No actor, no singer, no philanthropist, no caricaturist, no writer figures in the List. Red tape rules the roast. A few successful men of the world are to-day receiving cheery letters and wires from all parts of the world. But for every one of these fortunate individuals a hundred are suffering the stabs of wounded pride, and are vainly trying to choke down their chagrin.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Government as well as Merchant vessels lying in port as well as in the Docks were gaily decorated with flags. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flagstaff was also dressed with flags. All the Foreign Consulates in Bombay and several of the public buildings had their flags flying in honour of the event.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette", with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

SIR GREY FLEETWOOD WILSON arrived at Simla on the 8th instant and yesterday took over charge from Mr. Meston as Finance Member. A "Gazette" extraordinary announces his taking his seat in the Council, under the usual salute.

No less than six hundred and fifteen passengers were brought out from Home by the "Caledonia," and the "City of Paris," the two largest steamers that have ever visited the Port of Calcutta, and of these nearly six hundred were landed at Calcutta on Saturday afternoon last.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway, for the week ending 17th October, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 127,187 maunds and Rs. 15,479 in the earnings.

IT is stated that Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Ceylon, has in contemplation a trip Home next year. April is mentioned as the likely month of departure, but His Excellency may wait until he has more nearly completed two years' residence in the island. The administration of the affairs of the Colony will then devolve upon the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Clifford.

A TRAGIC coincidence is reported from Kensal Rise. About five weeks ago Dr. Whitlock, of Berens-road, was found dead in his bath from heart failure. Dr. J. W. Ogilvie, who took over Dr. Whitlock's practice, has been found dead under exactly similar circumstances.

THE East Ham Branch of the National Union of Clerks has passed a resolution expressing the belief that the recent dismissal of clerks and the reduction in salaries of others by the East Ham Corporation is not in the interest of true economy. The Branch accordingly intends to bring the matter to the notice of the President of the Local Government Board.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" says that some enlightened Arabs have started a Society of Saracenic Brotherhood in the heart of Constantinople. Its chief objects are to promote union among the different tribes in Arabia and to improve their moral, material and intellectual condition. But it also professes to aim at the maintenance of constitutional monarchy and the improvement of the relations between the Arabs and other races of the Ottoman Empire, strengthening of the ties of love and good-will now binding the Saracens to the Khalifate, and bringing the whole of Arabia under the suzerainty of the Sultan The Society proposes at once to start three journals of its own, and has already issued invitations to hundreds of Arabs to become members.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Women and Divorce.

VICTORIAN POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
* MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 26.

The position of affairs in connection with State politics will, it is understood, be changed entirely by Ministers giving the Premier a free hand in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The necessity for a reconstruction has been recognised by members of the Ministerial Party as a means by which the dissatisfaction which threatens to split the party can be overcome. The Cabinet will meet to-morrow afternoon, and the resignation of all the Ministers, other than those of Sir Alexander Peacock and Mr. Mackinnon, which have already been received, will, it is understood, be handed in to the Premier, so that he may at once proceed to the allotment of portfolios, bringing in such new Ministers as he thinks advisable. The reconstruction of the Ministry will probably mean the introduction of six new Ministers into the Cabinet, three in each House, and some rearrangement of portfolios held by Ministers whom Sir Thomas Bent will ask to remain in office with him. The names of the gentlemen from whom it is considered probable that the new Ministers will be chosen include Messrs. Bowser, McKenzie, Graham, Hunt, A. A. Billson, Howden and McBryde in the Legislative Assembly, and Messrs. Manifold, W. L. Baillieu, and Payne in the Legislative Council.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

The Western Australian Premier (Mr. N. J. Moore) returned to the city on Saturday from a flying visit to the goldfields. While at Kalgoorlie he, as Minister for lands, made inquiries into several matters affecting his department, and, as a result, he proposed to make a number of alterations in the office there, in order to enable people on the goldfields to get more up-to-date information regarding land matters than is available at the present time. He intends to have a weekly letter forwarded, showing the progress of settlement, and the new lands available for selection and also to have the plans in the Kalgoorlie office brought up to date.

Referring to his trip the Premier on Saturday said:—"As far as Kalgoorlie itself is concerned, I have never seen the business people in better heart, and it seems to be agreed that this field is in a more prosperous condition than it has been at any time during the last five or six years. The recent developments on the Perseverance have improved matters considerably, and the tone of the place is distinctly healthy. While there I visited Chaffer's show which is in the hands of tributers, who are working a fine proposition, and are making hay while the sun shines. The discovery of the rich patch which is now turning out so profitably was rather odd. It seems that a workman, in shifting a telephone pole from a heap of tailings, broke the cap of a fine reef, and straightway without mentioning his discovery, he applied for and was granted a tribute on the mine. In a few months the tributers have taken out £15,000 worth of gold, and they have at least three months' work ahead."

THE COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Justice Burnside the President of the Arbitration Court, now sitting in Kalgoorlie, made several observations the other day regarding the cost of living on the goldfields. He could not understand, he said, why the cost of living was higher here than in Perth, when commodities were cheaper in Kalgoorlie and wages were higher. There was something wrong economically when they found meat costing less than in Perth. Why should the rate of pay be double? His Honour pointed out that the climate from May to October was better than that of Perth. The Gwalia State Hotel made a clear profit of £3,000 last year, and there were 35 public-houses in one street in Kalgoorlie, which, he thought accounted for the surplus there was over the cost of living. He could buy tobacco in Kalgoorlie for the same price as in Perth, and he got the finest vegetables and the best fruit here. Mr. Fabre, the advocate for the employees, replied that the men had to incur extra expense in sending their wives away in summer, while he admitted His Honour's assertion that the £3,000 profit mentioned showed how much surplus there was over the cost of living. His Honour also said that he was trying to find out why it was that hotels in Perth, Kalgoorlie, and Mount Leonora each charged him 12s. a day. A couple of witnesses a few minutes later, however, adduced some figures in reply to his Honour that seemed to put a different complexion on the matter. Harry Jones, who had also resided in Perth, said that in Kalgoorlie he paid £1 10s a week for board and lodging, and £1 in Perth. He said that a suit of clothes of the same quality cost him £4 10s. in Perth and £5 10s. in Kalgoorlie, and that other necessaries of life were higher. James Henry Pope said that in Perth board, lodging and washing cost him £1 2s. 6d. a week and about £1 18s. a week in Kalgoorlie. Pleasures also cost him more. A buggy in Perth cost 10s. for a half-day and £1 10s. in Kalgoorlie The cheap meat referred to by His Honour had only been sold in Hannan-street within the last two or three weeks by two small butchers, while the big firms still maintained the high prices.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

A variety of subjects of popular interest occupied the different sections of the Medical Congress. Extraordinary interest in the subject of tuberculosis was manifested by members. The medicine and surgery sections combined held a joint session to discuss the topic, and the new medical theatre, in which the sitting took place was crowded to excess. The gathering included about twenty lady doctors. All the other sections sat during the day, but the attendances were smaller than usual, and the delegates hurried away every few minutes to hear some particular paper on the treatment of tuberculosis. The subject was dealt with in a highly technical fashion by recognised specialists from the various States. In the section of public health and State medicine most of the forenoon session was occupied with matters relating to schools. A paper on "The Methods, Aims, and Certain Results of Medical Inspection of State School Children in Tasmania" was read by Dr. Holley, Medical Inspector of Schools in that State. It was resolved on the motion of Dr. James Booth (N. S. W.), seconded by Dr. Gault (Vic.)—"That this section is of opinion that there is evidence to show the great prevalence of physical defects among school children, interfering with their education, and therefore recommends to the Education and Health Departments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand the adoption of some uniform system of physical examination of school children, to be carried out under the direction of and where necessary by medical experts, such system to apply to all schools, State and private."

MELBOURNE UNEMPLOYED.

When Mr. Reid had been speaking about an hour in support of his want-of-confidence motion in the House of Representatives on Tuesday a burst of cheering from somewhere outside made members wonder. The Speaker leaned forward in his chair in alarm. The Sergeant-at-Arms and clerk rushed out of the House to see what was happening. It was the cheering of 50 or 60 unemployed outside. In the vestibule a score of their number had at a moment leaped at the doors and tried to force their way into Queen's Hall. The vestibule was crowded with gesticulating men. They had been standing quietly from half-past 2 o'clock, when they expected to be shown to places in the gallery until about 4 o'clock, when they were finally refused admission. Their desire to reach the Chamber was fired to white heat by a call from their leader, Percy Laidler, who is the assistant secretary of the Socialist Party. The three doors leading into Queen's Hall were attacked, and for a moment it seemed that the men were to succeed, but the officers of Parliament and a handful of police locked and barred the entrances, the last being made secure just as one big fellow clean wrenched the massive handle off it. Percy Laidler removed his hat, stepped to the middle of the Hall, and started a harangue in loud tones. The men clustered about him. "Where are the labour members?" asked Laidler. "What good are they to us? What did Tunnecliffe say? He said he could not go out and speak for us in the streets." ("Bah!" from the men.) "What has Prendergast done? He certainly introduced a deputation to Bent this morning but he could not help it. He did it for himself and not for us." ("Yah!" for Prendergast.) From men:—"Didn't Sangster fail to turn up!" ("Boo!" from the men.) "We have been to the churches, the municipalities, to Bent, and to Deakin. Where are the Labour men? (Groans.) Dr. Maloney ordered me out. (Groans.) We know how sympathetic he is. We thank him for his sympathy, but want more than that. (Cheers.) They can take their sympathy! To——with their sympathy! We don't want it. (Ringing cheers.) Parsons will give us sympathy." At this stage more police had arrived, but the harangue went on. "We have done with all the Labour members," he said. "We will go to the Conservative members in future. (Cheers.) The Labour members will be knocked out of the road; the mean, lazy loafers. They don't fight for the workers; they don't represent us; they only represent the middle class. (Cheers.) We are no longer going to be fooled by Dr. Maloney. If he continues the tactics he did to-day we will run a candidate against him." (Cheers.)

Mr. Fisher said—"For God's sake, men, don't make a demonstration in the galleries. I am in sympathy with you" (Laughter.)

A voice: "But sympathy will not feed us." (Boo! boo!" from the men.)

A policeman spoke to Percy Laidler, who turned to the men and said. "The orders are for us to leave the building."

Voices: Where are the Labour members?

Laidler: We have made our attack, and we will leave politicians to themselves. Leave the Labour Party asleep on their branches. They will do no good for the unemployed. Good-bye to you parasites of modern society."

By this time a cordon of police had been drawn, and the men were squeezed out on to the steps. More speeches were delivered, and finally the men left and went down the street.

DIVORCE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

"Divorce and Divorce Laws" was one of the subjects discussed at the Commonwealth Conference of women's anti-socialistic organisations. Mrs. Anderson (Qld.) said that she was not in favour of divorce. "Those whom God had joined together let no man put asunder," was her idea of marriage. In Queensland a man could obtain a divorce on the ground of unfaithfulness, but a woman had to prove cruelty as well. Her opinion was that infidelity was refused cruelty. Divorce should be made as difficult as possible, and there should be uniform laws applying with equal force to men and women. The most recent figures gave the following percentage of divorce in relation to marriage:—Canada, 1 in 2,500; the United Kingdom, 1 in 909; Western Australia, 1 in 555; Queensland, 1 in 435; South Australia, 1 in 460; Victoria, 1 in 74; New South Wales, 1 in 36. She moved—"That this Congress is of opinion that there should be uniform divorce laws of the highest standard for the Commonwealth on equal grounds for men and women, and pledges itself that when occasion arises to use its influence to secure the same." Mrs. Mosely held that re-marriage after divorce was wrong. Mrs. Jenkins (S. A.) objected to the publication of divorce proceedings in the Press. Mrs. Alfred Lee said that the New South Wales figures were so high because people from the other States came over for the express purpose of getting their marriages annulled under the lax laws of New South Wales. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Taylor (Tas.) did not want the matter discussed at all. Miss Ogg (Qld.) pleaded for uniformity, and was against easy divorce.

Miss Wilson (Vic.) said that in her opinion there was only one ground for divorce, and that was if the husband did not vote the way his wife wanted him to. Miss Wells (Vic.) thought that God had very little to do with most marriages, and that position and power were mostly the considerations. The motion was carried unanimously.

A.

TIMING ON THE B. B. & C. I. RY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My thanks are due to Mr. "Megusi" of Bilimora, for his letter in your issue of 6th instant with the above heading. He has echoed the voices of thetravelling public. The present No. 25 down train starting from Bulsar is a very convenient train for the local section Bulsar to Baroda. A lot of passengers every evening are booked from all stations, and the train carrying goods waggons is in every way a paying concern to the Company. It passes my comprehension why such an immensely useful train should be cancelled. I trust Mr. "Megusi's" complaint will have the earnest attention of the authorities, in starting it from the 1st proximo at 9 a.m. from Colaba.

The present time of No. 11 down is suitable to the public, and it would be a wise step not to alter it.

It is given out that from 1st December the No. 6 up will be shunted off at Navsari for giving preference to No. 4 up; and then the two trains will run a race at an interval of five minutes. It is my earnest suggestion that the local of No. 6 up should at least reach Bulsar at 3 p.m., from where the fast passnger can get the precedence. I have seen a rush of passengers by No. 4 up who would not care to go to Bombay by No. 6 up.

Mr. "Megusi's" complaint of No. 12 up in these days of "annihilation of time and space" is a valid one, and I have no doubt that the Traffic Superintendent will do his best to remove the inconvenience, now that his attention is invited to it.—Yours, &c.,

"ARRETIS AURIBUS."

Navsari, Nov. 7.

MAJOR LEWIS H. ISAACS, of 3, Pembridge-square, Bayswater, a former Mayor of Kensington, has died suddenly at his club in the West End. Major Isaacs, who was seventy-nine years of age, was Mayor of Kensington in 1903 and 1904. For some years he was Surveyor to the Holborn District Board of Works, relinquishing that appointment when the borough councils were created.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

NO NEW PEERS.

A Homely List.

RECOGNITION FOR UGANDA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The King's Birthday Honours' list makes no fresh peers.

Six Baronets are created, including—

Sir James Low, Provost of Dundee.

Sir George Critchett, Oculist to His Majesty.

Mr. Hatch, M. P.

Mr. Charles Shaw, M.P.

Mr. John Barker, M.P.

Twenty Knights are created. They include—

Mr. James Dalziel, M.P.

Mr. Luke White, M.P.

Mr. James Duckworth, M.P.

Mr. George Frampton, the Sculptor.

Professor Jonathan Hutchinson, the Surgeon.

Rear-Admiral Sydney Eardley-Wilmot.

Mr. John Bromley of the Board of Education.

Mr. A. F. G. Law, Chief Judicial Commissioner of the Malay States.

The four new Privy Councillors are :—

Mr. Joseph Pease, M.P.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P.

Sir Charles Maclaren, M.P.

Sir Edward Clarke, the famous Lawyer.

In the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Sir Matthew Nathan has been created a G.C.M.G.

The following are made K. C. M. G :—

James Lockhart, Commissioner of Wei-hai-Wei.

Captain Arthur Young, Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. Loos, Member of the Ceylon Legislative Council.

Mr. Currie, Manager of the Uganda Railway.

Mr. Boyle, Sub-Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The recipients of Birthday Honours include :—

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, on whom the Order of Merit is conferred.

The following Honours are also gazetted :—

TO BE G. C. B.

Viscount Esher.

TO BE K. C. B.

General J. H. Wodehouse.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert.

Dr. Donald Macalister, Principal of Glasgow University.

TO BE K. C. V. O.

Colonel Sir James Gildea.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The "Times" in a leading article deploring the attempt on Sir Andrew Fraser criticises severely the dilatory procedure of the Indian lower courts and singular variations in political sentences.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

In honour of the King's-birthday, many European trades shops were flying the royal standard from their building.

THE SOUDAN.

Successful Fighting in Kordofan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Despatches received from Cairo state that Major Lempriere, operating against hostile tribesmen in South Kordofan, stormed Fassu Hill on the 3rd instant, and captured the village chiefs and governments.

His casualties were three killed, including one officer and twenty-four wounded, while the enemy lost sixty.

H. M. S. "INVINCIBLE."

28 Knots Attained.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The armoured cruiser "Invincible," on her full-power trials, attained a speed of twenty-eight knots.

THE LUARD MYSTERY.

Big Reward Offered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Chief Constable of Kent has offered a reward of £1000 for the discovery of the murderer of Mrs. Luard.

Fresh investigations are being actively pursued.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 9.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at midnight on Sunday, and the same Co.'s s.s. "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. on Sunday.

PATENTS have been granted, according to a Washington correspondent, for a machine to be used in the manufacture of glass telegraph poles. The poles are said to be especially valuable in the countries where wooden poles are quickly destroyed by insects or by climate.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Detained Arms Forwarded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

As the result of Servia's appeal to the Porte, against the refusal of the Oriental Railway to transmit Servian arms landed at Salonika, the batteries have now been forwarded and have arrived at Belgrade.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

Deadlock over the Railway.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey regarding the Oriental Railway have reached a deadlock.

The Bulgarian Delegates refuse to treat with two parties, while the Company insists on participating in the negotiations with the Porte.

STATE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Existence mainly on Paper.

LACK OF STORES AND AMMUNITION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Official Reporter on the French Navy Estimates indicates the deplorable condition of the Navy, which is mainly a paper one, a comparatively small number of the ships possessing any war value.

He points to the lack of stores and ammunition and states that the Navy requires an expenditure of £40,000,000 spread over ten years.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Considerably Modified.

MORE CONCESSIONS PROBABLE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Licensing Bill has emerged from the committee stage considerably modified in details, but not in essentials.

The principal amendment consists in a concession by the Government giving the trade, roughly speaking, seven years of tranquility after the expiry of the fourteen years' time limit. It is anticipated that the Government will eventually make further concessions in this connection in order to secure the Bill passing the House of Lords.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Representations by Britain and Russia.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Advices from Teheran state that in spite of anti-constitutional demonstrations the representations of Great Britain and Russia in favour of the constitution have been renewed.

The Shah in accepting an anti-constitutional petition said that many good Moslems believed in a Parliament, but he promised to refer the petition to the Grand Vizier.

CABLE RATES.

Unanimous Claim for Reduction.

LONDON, NOBEMBER 9.

Mr. Henniker Heaton writes a letter to the "Times" enclosing six columns of letters from prominent people at Home and in the Colonies in support of a scheme for an inter-Imperial penny-a-word cable rate, or at least sweeping reductions in existing rates.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

3,000 in Special Reserve.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

Three thousand unemployed enlisted in the Special Reserve during October.

THONZE SADIVA.

King Theebaw's Minister.

DEATH AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 9.

The Thonze Sadiva has died at Mandalay at the advanced age of 87.

The late King Mindoon Min and King Theebaw reposed great confidence in the deceased, who knew the Shan Country and its people well, and Government regarded his advice on Shan affairs as valuable, on account of the great esteem in which the deceased's father was held by the Burmese kings, which secured for the daughter the envied post of Chief Maid of Mindoon Min and Theebaw.

The funeral is fixed for next week, and preparations are in hand to perform the obsequies in a manner befitting the rank and influence of the deceased Minister.

ON the 23rd instant, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on a short tour to Lashio.

OBITUARIES.

M. Victorien Sardou.

A CELEBRATED DRAMATIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The death is announced of M. Victorien Sardou, the dramatist.

[Victorien Sardou, the celebrated French dramatist, was the son of M. Leandre Sardou, a professor at Paris, and the compiler of several publications. He was born in Paris on Sept. 7, 1831. At first he studied medicine, but he was obliged, in consequence of the embarrassments of his family, to give private lessons in history, philosophy and mathematics. He also made attempts in literature, writing articles for several reviews, for the minor journals, and for the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation." His first comedy, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was brought out at the Odeon April 1, 1854, and proved a complete failure. In the year 1857 M. Sardou was in a state of abject poverty and extreme distress. He was living in a garret, and was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever; but a neighbour, Mdlle. de Brescourt, nursed him with tender care during his illness, from which he slowly recovered. He married this young woman in the following year, and by her he was introduced to Mademoiselle Dejazet, who had just established the theatre which was named after her. M. Sardou, undeterred by his former failure, now turned his attention again to dramatic composition, and quickly built up for himself a brilliant reputation. Nine years later he was in possession of a handsome fortune and a European renown, when a gloom was temporarily cast over his career by the death of his devoted wife (1867). M. Sardou's earlier pieces were performed at the Theatre Dejazet, viz. :—"Les premieres Armes de Figaro," Sept. 27, 1859; "Monsieur Garat," April 30, 1860: and "Les Pres-Saint-Gervais" April 24,1862. "Monsieur Garat" was one of the most prolonged successes of the little theatre, and "Les Pres-Saint-Gervlis," transformed into an opera-bouffe, was afterwards brought out at the Theatre des Varietes, and also, in an English version, at the Criterion Theatre, London. M. Sardou has since produced a large number of dramatic pieces in rapid succession. Several of his contemporaries have not hesitated to accuse him of plagiarism, and to assert that he composes rapidly because he is not at all scrupulous as to the sources from which he borrows his ideas. Subjoined is a list of his other works, with the dates of their first representation :—"Les Gens nerveux" (Palais Royal, Nov. 4, 1859); "Les Pattes de Mouch" (Gymnase, May 15, 1860); "Les Femmes Fortes" (Vaudeville, Dec. 31, 1860); "L'Ecureuil," under the pseudonym of Carle (Vaudeville, Feb. 9, 1861); "Piccolino" (Gymnase, July 18, 1861); "Nos Intimes," one of his most brilliant successes (Vaudeville, Nov. 16, 1861); "La Papillonne" (Theatre-Francais, April 11, 1862), a piece which was unfavourably received; "La Perle noire" (Gymnase, April 12, 1862); "Les Ganaches" (same theatre, Oct. 29, 1862); "Battailles d'Amour," a comic opera in three acts, written in conjunction with M. Daclin (Opera-Comique, April 13, 1863); "Les Diables noirs" Vaudeville, 1863), a drama in four acts, which after being interdicted by the censorship, was severely criticised by the press; "Le Degel" (Dejazet, April 12, 1864; "Don Quichotte," a fairy piece in three acts (Gymnase, June 25, 1864); "Les Pommes du Voisin" (Palais Royal, Oct. 25, 1864); "Captaine Henriot" (Opera-Comique, Dec. 26, 1864); "Les Vieux Garcons" (Gymnase, Jan. 21, 1865); "La Famille Benoiton" (Vaudeville, Nov. 4, 1865); "Nos bons Villageois" (Gymnase, Oct. 3, 1866); "Maison neuve" (Vaudeville. Dec. 4, 1866); "Seraphine," originally entitled "La Devote" (Gymnase, Dec. 21, 1868); "Patrie" (Porte-Saint-Martin, March 18, 1869); "Fernande" (Gymnase, Mtroh 8, 1170); "Le Roi Carette" (Gaite, Jan. 15, 1872); "Rabagas" (Vaudeville, Jan., 1872), a piece which was supposed to have reference to M. Gambetta; "Les Merveilleuse" (Theatre des Varietes, 1873); "Andrea" (Gymnase, March 17, 1873); "L'Oncle Sam," a satire on American society (Vaudeville, Nov., 1873); "La Haine," a tragedy which was not successful (Gaite, Dec., 1874); "Ferreol" Gymnase, Nov., 1874); "Dora, a comedy in five acts (Vaudeville, Jan. 1877) and "Les Bourgeois de Pontarsy" (Vaudeville, 1878); Daniel Rochat," a five act comedy (Theatre Francais, Feb. 16, 1880); and "Odette," a play in four acts (Vaudeville, Nov., 1881), and Divorcons (1881); "Tedora," "Theodora" (1884), "Gorgette" (1885), "Patrie" (1886), "La Crocodille," (1886), "La Lorca" (1887), "Marquiren" (1889), "Belle Maman" (1889), "Cleopatre, Thermidor" (1891), "Gismondu" 1894), "Pamela" (1898), "Robespierre," (1902) and "Dante" (1903). M. Sardou realised a princely fortune by his writings, and built a splendid chateau at Marly-le-Roy. He married, secondly, on June 17, 1872, Mademoiselle Soulier, daughter of the Conservateur of the Museum of Versailles. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1863, and elected a Member of the French Academy in June 1877, in succession to M. Joseph Autran. His reception into the French Academy took place on May 23 1878.]

PROFESSOR AYRTON.

Close of a Brilliant Career.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Professor Ayrton is dead.

[Prof. W. E. Ayrton, F. R. S. electrician, born 1847, was the son of the late E. N. Ayrton, M. A., educated at University College School, where he gained numerous prizes, and entering subsequently into the college, gained the Andrews Exhibition in 1865 and the Andrews Scholarship in 1866. Passing the examination with honours for his first B. A. 1867, Mr. Ayrton in the same year came out first in the entrance examination for Indian Government Telegraph Service. He was then sent by the Secretary of State for India to study electrical engineering with Prof. Sir William Thompson, now Lord Kelvin, coming out first at the Advanced Examination for the Indian Government Telegraph Service, and won the scholarship. When in India Prof. Ayrton acted first as the assistant electrical superintendent, and subsequently as the electrical superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department, introducing with the late Mr. Schwendler, throughout British India, a complete system of immediately determining the position of a fault in the longest telegraph line by electrically testing at one end. In 1872-73 Prof. Ayrton was on special duty in England on behalf of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, and in charge of the Great Western Telegraph Manufactory in London on behalf of the engineers, Prof. Sir William Thompson and the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin. From the latter year until 1879 Prof. Ayrton was the Professor of Natural Philosophy and of Telegraphy at the Imperial College of Engineering, Japan, the largest English-speaking Technical University in existence at that date. In 1879 he was appointed Prof. of Applied Physics at the City and Guilds of London Technical College, Finsbury, and in 1884 the Chief Prof. of Physics at the Central Institution, South Kensington, of the City and Guilds of London Institute; in 1880 a Secretary of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association; and in 1881 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Professor Ayrton was a past president of the Physical Society and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and was a member of Council of the British Association, a past governor of the Imperial Institute and a member of the Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital; he has been a juror in the majority of the Electrical Exhibitions in England and abroad, was one of the English Government delegates to the Electrical Congresses at Chicago, and joint editor of Cassell's "Manuals of Technology," and the author of "Practical Electricity," the most recently published work in this series, but already in its eleventh edition. His lecture on the "Electric Transmission of Power," given at the meeting of the British Association at Bath, in 1888, was so much appreciated that, at the request of the town, this lecture was repeated to an audience of 3,000 the first time in the annals of the British Association that one of their lectures has been repeated. With Professor Perry he is the joint inventor of the well-known ammeters, voltmetres, electric power meter, ohmmeter, dispersion photometer, transmission dynamometer, dynamometer coupling, governed electric motor, oblique coiled dynamo machine, and secohmmeter; and, with the late Professor Fleeming and Professor Perry, of the system of automatic electric transport known as "Telpherage."

About one hundred papers which have been published in the "Proceedings and Transactions" of the Royal Society, Physical Society, Society of Telegraph Engineers and other societies have been contributed by Professor Ayrton conjointly with Professor Perry and others, of which some of the most important are : "The Specific Inductive of Voltaic Action," "A New Determination of the ratio of the Electro-magnet to the Electro-static Unit of Quantity," "A Duplex Partial Earth Test," "Electricity as a Motive Power," "Experiments on the Heat Conduction of Stone," "On a Neglected Principle that may be Employed in Earthquake Measurements," "The Magic Mirrow of Japan," "Electric Railways," "Measuring Instruments used in Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power," "Economic Use of Gas Engines," "Electrometers and their Government," A new form of Spring for Electric and other measuring instruments," "The Gas Engine Indicator Diagram," The Most Economical Potential Difference to use with Incandescent Lamps," "The Winding of Voltometers," "Economy in Electrical Conductors," "Uniform Distribution of Power from an Electrical Conductor," "Modes of Measuring the Coefficients of Self and Mutual Induction," "The Driving of Dynamos with very Short Belts," "Portable Voltmeters for measuring Alternate or direct potential differences," "The Magnetic Circuit in the Dynamo," The Efficiency of Incandescent Lamps with direct and alternate currents, "Galvanometers "Interference with alternate currents," Measurement of the Power given by any current to any circuit, "Quadrant Electrometers," The thermal emissivisivity of thin wires, "The efficiency of Transformers and the Regulation of Transformers at different frequencies." Professor Ayrton, with Professor Perry had taken out 26 patents in Great Britain several of them also in France, Germany, America, and other foreign countries and he was also co-patentee with Mr. Mather of various electrical measuring instruments.]

WEDDING AT POONA.

Henderson—Fooks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 9.

At All Saints Church, Kirkee, the wedding of Colonel Hume Henderson and Miss Eva Geraldine Fooks, sister of Colonel Fooks, I.M.S., was celebrated on Saturday by the Revd. R. G. A. Courtier. There was a large attendance in which the military element predominated. The bride arrived at the church in the motor-car of Colonel Bruce Russell, R.E., who drove himself, and who had decorated his vehicle with flowers in a manner wholly appropriate to the occasion. The bride looked charming in a pearl satin dress draped with a shawl and lovely Limerick lace, a spray of orange blossom on the corsage and in her hair, over which fell a long tulle veil. She wore a gold and pearl necklace and carried a beautiful shower bouquet, both gifts of the bridegroom, She was given away by her brother, Colonel Fooks, I. M. S., and was attended by her niece, Miss Dorothy Fooks, as bridesmaid, who looked graceful and pretty in a white crepe-de-chene dress trimmed with lace. She wore a becoming white hat trimmed with blue ribbon and pink roses and carried a bouquet of la france roses, and wore a gold bangle, both given her by the bridegroom. Captain Baines, I.M.S., acted as bestman.

After the ceremony the newly married pair left the Church under the customary circle of swords, and returned followed by the guests to the hospitable roof of Colonel and Mrs. Fooks, where the busgard cake was carved by the sword of the bridegroom. Besides a noble display of presents—the most various and costly—there were a handsome silver dish, presented by Colonel Russell and the officers of the Royal Engineers, and a silver coffee set by Colonel and Mrs. Fooks.

The happy pair then left amid a chorus of cheers for Mahableshvar, the bride wearing a smart travelling dress of white cloth and a large hat of blue tulle trimmed with natural ostrich feathers and brown tulle.

TAXATION IN BURMA.

Lodgers' Tax Abandoned.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 9

The Government of Burma Resolution on the report on the administration of the Rangoon Municipality for 1907-08 has just been published. In it the Government disapprove of the proposal to impose a Lodgers' Tax, in view of the difficulty to collect it. Sanction has been given to increase the tax on bullock carts and to the imposition of a tax on dogs. The Lodger Tax having been abandoned, the problem how to tax the large floating coolie population whose presence in Rangoon is a constant source of difficulty and expense to the Municipality and who could easily bear a light measure of taxation still awaits solution.

Exclusive of unexpended loans, the Rangoon Municipal fund opened with a balance of Rs. 5,23,621 on the 1st April 1907, and closed with a balance of Rs. 42,901. If account was taken of the fact that the receipts for the year were swollen by the recovery of Rs. 1,72,680, arrear of taxes of Government buildings for 1906-07, it would be seen that the margin of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure was small. The financial position of the Municipality still points to the need of fostering the revenue and exercising rigid economy in expenditure. The increase in expenditure has been accompanied by a gratifying increase of activity in many directions.

Amongst the matters noted was the question of improving the milk supply, which His Honour regarded as one of the most important measures of the year.

CAPTAIN B. C. FAIRFAX, Durham Light Infantry, has arrived at Madras from England, to take over the duties of Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

THE ATTEMPT ON SIR A. FRASER'S LIFE.

Further Particulars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

Further particulars regarding the attempt on the Lieutenant-Governor, are to the effect that the revolver was of the Bull-Dog pattern, with five chambers and was fully loaded. When examined, it was found that three of the cartridges were marked and the caps of two of them bear unmistakeable signs of attempts having been made to discharge them, and it is clear that the trigger was pulled on each occasion.

The would-be assassin, Jotendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, is the eldest son of Debendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, a pleader of Basirhat, a sub-division in the district of the 24-Parganas. After successfully passing the Entrance Examination from Basirhat, about a year and a half ago, he came to Calcutta and took his admission in the Scottish Church College, Cornwallis Square, where he is a student in the second year class (F. A.).

He is a Kayastha by caste, aged about 18 years, and unmarried. In Calcutta he used to live with Khettra Nath Bose, his maternal uncle, who is a homœopathic doctor. Recently, he went to his native village, during the "Pujah" recess, and came to Calcutta about ten or fifteen days ago. His mother and a brother of his live here, while his two other brothers live at Basirhat.

From enquiries made of the College authorities, it appears that he was a diligent student and that nothing is known against him as regards school discipline.

The police, on searching the house of the accused, found a bundle of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper, also a file of letters in English and Bengali, which at present are with the Criminal Investigation Department, and are being carefully read.

The evidence in the case is practically complete, and, though the police have to ascertain where the revolver came from, the enquiry, except for this, is complete.

There are rumours to the effect that the accused is the man whose name was given out as Roy and who was given a bomb for the Viceroy, as transpired in the evidence at Alipore, but these still await confirmation.

LATER.

The case against Jotindranath Roy Choudhury for the attempted assissination of Sir Andrew Fraser will be taken up at the Calcutta Police Court to-morrow afternoon.

The "Empire" says :—The would-be assassin of the Lieutenant-Governor is a close relative of Satyendra Nath Bose whose death penalty Sir A. Fraser declined to commute.

At last night's services at St. Andrew's and Wellesley Square churches, the latter of which Sir Andrew Fraser attended, thanksgiving was offered for his deliverance.

The following letter from the Private Secretary to Sir Andrew Fraser has been sent to the Calcutta papers :—

"Sir,—Owing to the number of letters and telegrams received congratulating him on his fortunate escape and expressing abhorrence of the attempt to assassinate him, His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser is unable to reply to them all individually. He has, therefore, requested me to ask your permission to communicate through your columns his hearty thanks to all senders of such messages and also to those who have kindly called at Belvedere for their expressions of sympathy and goodwill."

MANIKTOLLA BOMB CASE.

Approver's Evidence Inadmissible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

At the resumption of the hearing of the Bomb Case at Alipore this morning, Mr. Beachcroft stated that he had come to the opinion that Gossain's confession is not admissible.

Mr. Norton, addressing him regarding his objection to diaries which had been produced in court going in as evidence, a discussion took place and ultimately the Judge ruled that diaries were privileged and protected and could not be admitted.

The Court then took up the examination of the Municipal Overseer, who produced plans of various places alleged to have been used by accused for purposes of conspiracy, and of Mr. Kemp, Inspector of Police, from Sylhet.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Case Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 9.

At Midnapore to-day, Mr. Sinha, Advocate-General, withdrew the case for the Crown against all the accused, except Santosh Dass, Surendnath Mookerjee and Jogjiban Dass.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A Soldier Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, NOVEMBER 9.

The soldier who accidentally caused an Indian's death while practising at a target is now on trial before Mr. Byrne, Joint Magistrate, charged with rashly or negligently causing death.

THE annual report of Yale University shows that the institution has assests to the amount of £1,978,049, and that during the past year gifts were received of £252,688. The University's investments yield an average of 4·88 per cent. The teaching expenses for the past year were £232,721.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Outlook More Ominous.

SERVIA ADOPTS A MENACING ATTITUDE.

LONDON, OCTOBER. 24.

Turkey has emphatically informed Austria that the settlement of the question of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina pertains to the European Conference.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that information received indirectly from official sources confirms the reports that Turkey, under British influence, has ruptured direct negotiations with Austria-Hungary and that Bulgaria will leave pending differences to the Conference of Powers. Austria-Hungary has resolved to attend the Conference only when her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been registered as an accomplished fact. Germany supports Austria, and will take the same course as the latter.

The Vienna newspapers are angry in consequence of Great Britain's insistent attitude concerning Balkan affairs. They assert that King Edward's visit to the Czar at Reval upset the Austro-Russian agreement regarding Macedonia, thus creating the present dangerous situation in the Balkans.

The Belgrade correspondent of the "Times" states that the irreducible minimum of Servia's demand is the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and territorial compensation for Servia. It is declared on all hands that unless both points be conceded war between Austria and Servia will ultimately be inevitable.

Russian newspapers publish an eloquent appeal from a committee of Servian women, urging their Russian sisters to raise their voices on behalf of the victims of Austria's "monstrous aggression."

French advices from Constantinople state that M. Dimitroff has failed in his mission to the capital of the Ottoman Empire to endeavour on behalf of Bulgaria, to bring about a settlement of his country's dispute with Turkey. The same advices declare that diplomatic circles are pessimistic, and Turkey's military preparations have been resumed as a precaution against eventualities,

M. Dimitroff, on the other hand informs the Constantinople correspondent of the "New York Herald" that he has concluded with Kiamil Pasha (the Turkish Grand Vizier), a verbal agreement whereby Turkey recognises the independence of Bulgaria, the latter consenting to a mixed commission to settle the financial question, including the Roumelian tribute, the conclusions of the commission to be submitted to a conference of the Powers. M. Dimitroff predicts that the Turkish-Bulgarian entente will develop into an alliance.

The Command of the Sea.

ACTIVITY IN GERMANY.

The "Daily Express" states that Germany will forthwith begin her 1909 battleship programme simultaneously with Great Britain's beginning her 1908 programme. Germany will thus in 1911 have 14 completed "Dreadnoughts" to Great Britain's 12.

Canadian Politics.

COVERNMENT CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

The Montreal correspondent of the "Times" states that the Opposition is freely making charges of "graft" against the Government.

The Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the correspondent adds, preserves a scornful silence, although considerable excitement has been occasioned by an allegation of gross corruption in connection with the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway.

Pacific Ocean Affairs.

JAPAN DESIRES A CONFERENCE.

The New York correspondent of the "Standard" states it is reported at Tokio that Japan desires a conference of the Powers interested in the Pacific to discuss and settle matters containing possibilities of future friction. It is asserted that Japan is prepared to convene such a conference, unless Great Britain or America takes the initiative.

Rugby Football.

AUSTRALIA DEFEATS LONDON.

The Amateur Australian Rugby Union footballers, (the "Wallabie's") yesterday defeated the London team by one try to nil. Several of the prominent Australian players were absent owing to minor injuries. It was a fast, even, and exciting game throughout. Russel scored a try for the visitors in the first half, but Carmichael failed to convert. Early in the second half, Dr. Moran (Sydney University), seriously damaged the muscles of his shoulder. He pluckily continued to play till the end of the match. Each side nearly scored several times. The defence was excellent.

P. A. Burge and P. Flanagan, members of the Australian team, who are suffering from broken legs are progressing splendidly.

PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS SUCCESSFUL.

The Australian League (professional) players yesterday met a Cumberland League team and won by 11 goals 10 tries (52 points) to their opponents' five goals (ten points). The passing of the Australian players was brilliant. Devereus was in fine form, and scored continually, his first success being obtained within a minute from the commencement of the contest. The Australians were easy winners throughout.

The English Suffragettes.

THREE LEADERS GO TO PRISON.

In the Westminster Police Court yesterday, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were charged, on remand, with having attempted to provoke a breach of the peace by urging the suffragettes and others to rush the House of Commons.

After listening to 27 witnesses for the defence, Mr. Bennett, P.M., refused to permit the waste of the Court's time by listening to a further string of persons testifying to the orderly nature of the suffragette crowd. He ordered Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond to find a surety of £200 each for their good behaviour for 12 months (in default three months' imprisonment). In Miss Pankhurst's case the surety was fixed at £100 and the alternative at ten weeks' imprisonment.

Miss Pankhurst delivered an emotional speech of an hour's duration, and in the middle of her address she burst into tears. Mrs. Pankhurst also sobbed at the conclusion of her speech.

After the Magistrate had pronounced the senten[illegible] elected to go to prison.

The officials failed to suppress a loud and continued suffragette demostration in the Court.

American-Japanese Friendship

EFFECT OF INTELLIGENT SYMPATHY ON ANCIENT TIES.

Replying at Yokohama, to a speech of farewell, delivered by Count Komura, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rear-Admiral Sperry, Commander of the American battleship fleet, declared that no two countries had ever clasped hands across the sea so warmly as the United States and Japan had done. Both might rest content that intelligent sympathy would draw the ancient ties still closer. The Japanese public send-off to the fleet was an enthusiatic one.

Wreck of the "Walden Abbey"

VESSEL REFLOATED.

The British ship "Walden Abbey," which went ashore at Clacton a few days ago while "en route" from Hamburg to Port Pirie, jettisoned 150 tons of cargo and refloated. The vessel was subsequently towed to Gravesend.

English Shipbuilding.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME.

A meeting of delegates from the men in the employ of Farness, Withy and Co., shipbuilders, at West Hartlepool, yesterday approved of the firm's co-partnership proposals, and urged the local branches of the various unions concerned to adopt them experimentally for one year.

HON. MR. G STOKES, C.S.I.

Retirement after long service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., First Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, retired yesterday after serving this country for thirty-seven years.

The "Madras Times" this morning says:—

"Mr. Stokes has, throughout his service, been essentially a Revenue Officer. His chief work as a Member of Council has been in presiding over the destinies of the Revenue Department. His tenure of office has seen many notable developments. The Agricultural Department in particular has been thoroughly re-organized and should prove of definitely greater service to the ryots of the Presidency in the future than it has been in the past.

"It must also be a great cause of satisfaction to Mr. Stokes, that the formation of the new Department of Industries, which should have the most important effect in hastening the industrial development of Southern India, should have been carried through before his departure. The ryot has had no better friend than Mr. Stokes.

"Mr. Stokes has also been prominent as a Freemason, motorist and sportsman, and acted in 1906 for some months as Governor, when Lord Ampthill went to Simla.

"Only once before in the history of this Presidency has one brother succeeded another as a Member of Council, as in the case of Mr. Stokes; this was in the case of the Hollands at the end of the eighteenth century."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick will be appointed a Member of Council in the place of Mr. Stokes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 8.—Major Wood the Royal Dragoons, from England.
Major Luck, 22nd Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. Chaaner, 14th Sikhs, from Kohat.
Lt.-Col. Cook, Indian Army, from England.
Capt. Nicholl, 2nd Gurkhas, from England.
Capt. Taylor, 39th Gookhas, from England.
Maj. Drecre, 62nd Punjabis, from England.
Capt. Green, 32nd Lancers, from England.
Lieut. Browne, from England.
Lieut. M'Pherson, 6th Inf., L. I., from England.
Lieut Smalley, I. M. S., from Nasirabad.
Lieut. Usher, 129th Baluchis, from Poona.
Lieut. Arnott, E. Lancs. Regt., from Poona.
Lieut. Jacob, 130th Baluchis, from Poona.
Capt. Hawthorn, the King's Regt., from E. Africa.
Lieut. Gore, 113th Inf., from Poona.
Lieut. Brieham, 119th Inf., from Poona.
Maj. Smith, 1st Northamptons, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 9.—Major Connell, to Poona.
Col. Haughton, A. A. G., to Poona.
Major Alexander, 43rd Erinp. Regt, to Erinpura.
Lieut. Gawon, 23rd Cav., to Kohat.
Major Dunn, 39th C. I. H., to Goona.
Major Lilly, 83rd W. L. I., to Cannanore.
Major Sandy, 66th Punj, to Belgaum.
Capt. Tomkins, 25th Gurkhas, to Nowshera.
Lieut. White, 117th Mahrat., to Kamptee.
Lieut. Whittle, Inspr. of Army Schools, to Aden.
Capt. Mowat, Assist. Dir. Farms, to Mhow.
Capt. Taylor, 39th G. Rifles, to Lansdowne Castle.
Lieut. Manning, 12th R. Lancers, to England.
Capt. Green, 32nd Lancers, to Sialkote.
Capt. Browne, to Mardon.
Major Docner, 62nd Punjabis, to Mardon.
Lieut. Rhynter, 52nd Sikhs, to Malakand.
Major Deas, S. and T. Corps, to Simla.
Lieut. Arnott, R. F. A., to Lucknow.
Major Beatson Bell, to England.
Capt. Barry Smith, 17th Cav., to Bannu.
Lieut. Beaman, 1st Lancers, to Dehra Ismail Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell is appointed to the 43rd Brigade, R.A., Trimulgherry.

Major Elves 143rd Battery, to "T" Battery, R.H.A., Ambala.

Brevet-Colonel Rundel, 5th Brigade, R. F. A., Jubbulpore, is transferred to the Home establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lecky from "T" Battery, is transferred to the 5th Brigade, R.F.A.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Walker, Ordnance Department, retires from the 1st ultimo.

Captain S. L. Holland is appointed Adjutant, Royal North Devonshire Yeomanry.

Lieutenant A. C. C. Stevens, R.A., resigns his Commission.

Second-Lieutenant Ommaney, attached to the 23rd Pioneers, is posted to the 72nd Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenants Rhodes, 28th Battery, and Cadell, 107th Battery, are permitted to exchange.

Lieutenant J. D. Campbell, 50th Battery, is appointed to "N" Battery, Ambala.

Second-Lieutenant McTavish, Royal Highlanders, resigns his Commission.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THEFTS OF MERCHANDISE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Sea Island Cotton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

A SHOCKING state of affairs is revealed by a report made to the Hamburg Association of Underwriters a few weeks ago by Captain Callson, who was sent out by that body to ascertain the truth as to risks run by shippers from robberies in the harbours of the West Coast of South America. For many months past there have been increasing claims upon insurance companies for losses by theft, with the result that they have been obliged greatly to increase the premiums. Some of the British companies threaten to decline to underwrite these risks. Nor is this a matter of surprise after reading Captain Callson's report, of which the following are a few of the most striking paragraphs:—"1. On board ship single bottles and packets are stolen (with the exception of the coasting steamers, on which the robbery is quite unparalled). 2. In the barge, whole chests, barrels, and bales are stolen, and, for the most part, always the most valuable goods. 3. On land goods are stolen in waggon loads." It is said that in Chili thousands of people are living by these thefts. They are made comparatively easy by the goods lying for weeks in open barges, unguarded, before entering the Customs House, but when watchers are appointed these frequently make common cause with the thieves. Replying to the representations of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of these thefts, the British Foreign Office stated that the attention of the Chilian and Peruvian Governments had already been called to these complaints, and that His Majesty's representatives had been requested to report periodically as to whether any improvement was evident. It is earnestly to be hoped that the matter will be dealt with energetically, as no one interested in trade with the West Coast can view the present condition of affairs with any degree of patience.

The latest advices about the Sea Island cotton crop state that with generally favourable weather the crop is maturing rapidly and being marketed with unusual despatch. Estimates of the yield are unchanged. The quantity of cotton brought into sight from September 1 to October 2 amounts to 7,679 bales, against 926 bales last year. The exports for the same period are 5,194 bales more than last year's, Great Britain having taken 960 bales more, the Continent 108, and American mills 4,126. The stock at Charleston and Savannah on October 2 was 5,426 bales.

The extraordinary lack of any serious fluctuations in copper prices is a feature in the market which is worth noting. If we take the closing quotations on the London Metal Exchange every day from September 17 to October 16—a full month,—we find that all the variations are comprised within 25s. per ton, the highest price of the period being £60. 7s. 6d. and the lowest £59, 2s. 6d. The highest and lowest prices, however, have been touched only twice during the whole month, the bulk of the variations being bounded by 5s. per ton either way. By many people this feature will be taken to mean that copper has now reached the bottom, and that the bears will find it impossible to break £59 per ton. It may, however, be questioned whether or not this is a sound view to take. At present, no doubt, the market is steady at between £59 and £60, but the influences which brought it down to this level have by no means lost all their power. The accumulation of metal goes on steadily, and this will tell by and by on the nerves of those who are at present financing things. A breakdown in confidence here might produce a very marked effect upon copper values. One would not like to say that such a breakdown is coming soon, but it is one of the possibilities of the future, and needs to be reckoned with.

The movement for abolishing the import tariffs on pig iron, semi-products, and scrap in Germany, which has been previously referred to in these columns, has been the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Union of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, when it was decided to present a report on the subject to the Minister for Commerce and Indurtry. It was asserted that the petition presented to the Home Secretary by the Pig Iron Consumer's Union in favour of removing the present tariffs was by no means as representative as might appear, for a number of firms who supported it and especially the master steel manufacturers, were certainly not affected to anything like the extent that they professed. The Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Union lay great stress on the dangers to be feared if any steps are taken to reduce or remove the existing duties, and to give some idea of the consequences likely to result from any such change quite a thrilling picture is presented of the position during the seventies when the duty on pig iron was withdrawn. The Rhenish and Silesian ironworkers were starving, whilst English vessels laden with iron crowded up the Rhine. The depression, it is said, spread from the iron to the coal trade, and finally to the producers of finished goods of all kinds, and it is intimated that something very similar would happen again if the protective tariffs were tampered with. No mention is made of the part which the Thomas Gilchrist process played in the development of the German iron industry during the seventies, by rendering phosphoric ores available commercially, nor is anything said of the unexpected opening up of the Rhenish-Westphalian coalfields nor of the lack of cheap transport facilities at that time, though all these have been matters of considerable importance. It is declared very emphatically that the import duty on pig iron is the very backbone of the German protective system, and that to remove it would endanger the whole scheme.

WE learn from our correspondent in Siam that, although early in September money in Bangkok was rather tight, there was a considerable activity manifest in the staple exports of rice and teak, while the general bazaar was recovering from the depression which had overshadowed it in the middle of August. In the piece-goods trade matters were not particularly brisk, in spite of the fact that one or two of the big Singapore firms had had emissaries in Siam for some months, in what looked almost like an organised attempt to capture the market. Bangkok generally, however, did not seem to apreciate their attentions. The approximate return showing the values of imports and exports for the month of August was the best on record, and may be taken as eminently satisfactory, because much of the rice had not arrived down country for shipment. An interesting official return just issued shows that in Bangkok harbour there are £56,000 cargo and passenger boats regularly licensed, with about 450 steam launches and over 200 motor boats. The latter are constantly increasing in numbers, and the field for them is practically unlimited. As a rule only the motors are imported, to be fitted to locally built hulls. The most popular are those adapted to burn both paraffin and petrol, and there is a good demand for motors of known makes of from three to 30 or 40 horse-power. At the forthcoming Coronation anniversary (in November next) there is to be a series of races for motor craft of all classes, under the patronage of the King, and this is expected greatly to stimulate the trade.

The "Times of Ceylon" records the completion and opening of the cotton ginnery at Colombo which has been establiseed by Messrs. Nicland and Wilson, agents for the British Cotton-growing Association. The ginnery is an iron building, 70ft. by 30ft., with room for extension, and contains four horizontal comb roller-gins by Messrs. Platt, of Oldham, for dealing with Caravonica and Sea Island cotton, and a "universal fibre" gin, by Messrs. Musgrave, of Belfast, for dealing with Kapock and Indian cotton. Power is supplied by a 30-h. p. Crossley gas engine, and the capacity of the four roller-gins is 160lb. of ginned cotton per hour. The cotton is hand-pressed into bales of 2cwt. each, and when the mail left there were ten tons of cotton waiting to be ginned and twenty tons more expected. The planters are beginning to learn that it pays them to ship their cotton to Liverpool for sale instead of selling it outright at Colombo. Messrs. Nieland and Wilson inform us that, in spite of all the facilities which they are able to give to the planters, both with regard to the supply of seed and the marketing of the cotton, the Ceylon planters have not taken up the cotton-planting industry with such general enterprise as might be wished, being too much interested in the far more speculative rubber planting ventures. They add, however, that about a dozen large planters have taken up cotton-growing with zeal since they found that they could grow cotton in Ceylon which has realised as much as 15d. per pound c.i.f Liverpool.

The rumour than an important Canadian office is about to open a department for the transaction of industrial business in the United kingdom calls to mind the fact that a series of recent amalgamations has largely reduced the number of offices transacting industrial business in this country. Amongst other recent fusions, the United Provident has absorbed the Popular, the British Legal and the Mutual Provident Alliance. The Liverpool Victoria has taken over the General Friendly, and the amalgamation of the Irish Provident and the London and Provincial with the Provincial Homes Investment Company was recently announced. Up to the present time the majority of British offices transacting ordinary business have held severely aloof from the industrial field, and it remains to be seen whether any of these will decide in the near future to widen the sphere of their operations in this direction. Most of them undoubtedly possess considerable facilities for the purpose in their existing organisations, though of course in many important details the conduct of the two businesses is essentially different. The following figures show the net premium income of the principal industrial companies in 1907, together with the funds in their possession at the close of the same year:—

	Net Premium Income. £	Life and Annuity Funds. £
Britannic	883,919	1,225,659
Liverpool Victoria Legal..	1,635,128	3,106,141
London and Manchester...	503,663	508,724
Pearl	1,391,249	2,349,829
Prudential...	6,661,631	28,124,921
Refuge	1,637,499	1,449,359
Royal Liver	861,088	2,800,462
Royal London	992,629	2,699,958
Wesleyan and General ...	787,967	1,137,345

ANOTHER SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A Native Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, NOVEMBER 9.

Another shooting accident has occurred at Jalapahar. A student of St. Paul's School, a volunteer, was practising at the target when he accidentally hit Lepchand, who died in a few hours.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th September, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,724, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 973. The total earnings from 1st January to 12th September, 1908, were Rs. 42,360, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 534.

SPORTING NEWS.

ALDERSON POLO TOURNAMENT.

Mrs. Alderson's Gifts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 9.

The station owes Mrs. Alderson, the wife of our popular and sporting General, an unredeemable debt of gratitude for having pulled it out of the sink of "ennui" into which it had been plunged at the end of the Poona Season. She very generously presented four silver cups for a polo tournament, and Major Hocken, D. A. A. G., immediately set to work and arranged a tournament on the American or "all-play-all" principle. The Tournament will provide an attractive source of recreation for the next few evenings, and judging from the large number of spectators in the pavilion this afternoon its popularity is already assured. Major Martin, A. V. C., Major Bremner, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Captain Furse, R.F.A., Lieutenant Moir, 26th Cavalry with Major Hocken as honorary secretary form the committee. The tournament is open to teams from units on the strength of the division and to combined teams composed of individuals serving at the time the tournament commenced in the divisional area. Each game will be of four chukkers of seven and a half minutes each. The Committee have handicapped teams in order to provide good and close games, and the handicapping was made by allotting minus or plus goals to teams. No fewer than a dozen teams have entered, and the regiments which have more than one team entered have distributed its players into two or three teams in such a manner as to enable games to be played on pretty even terms throughout. For instance the 26th Cavalry have entered three teams, and as their distribution is so considerate not one of their teams are handicapped. Again, that eminently sporting regiment, the Lincolns, played with a handicap of minus 1 goal against the R. F. A., No. 2 team plus 1 goal, and so on.

Three games were played, yesterday, beginning at 3 o'clock, and all have been followed with keenest interest. The exhibition in all the three were very much above average polo, and to realize the soundness of the handicapping it should be noted that the 26th Cavalry team No. 3 were beaten by the gallant Sappers from Kirkee. The Lincolns, whose first appearance it was on the Poona polo ground, played a really dashing game, and it was additional pleasure to all to see the Baluchi team out.

FIRST GAME.

R. F. A. No. 2, vs. LINCOLN REGIMENT.

R. F. A. No. 2	Lincoln Regiment
Captain Furse.	Major Barlow.
Lieut. Purser.	Captain Lucas.
" Duberly.	" Buller.
" Simons.	" Cragg.

UMPIRE.
Major Hocken.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Soon after the start, the Lincolns drew away with the ball, and getting well within range, hit the opening goal. Two minutes later they scored a second goal with a hot rush up to the Gunners' posts. The Gunners played with plus 1 and Lincolns minus one. Accordingly at the close of the chukker the teams tied, viz., Lincolns, 1 goal; R. F. A., 1 goal.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in the Gunners were on to it, and sweeping down to the Lincolns' posts, shot it through. The next instant the Lincolns returned the compliment and scored a second goal before the Gunners knew exactly where they were. Then followed some very fast up and down runs, until the bugle sounded the end of the chukker. The Lincolns, 2 goals, R.F.A., 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—After some sticky play in midfield the Gunners cleared to the Lincolns end, and within a minute hit a goal. The Lincolns were quick to retaliate, end before another minute elapsed they had the ball up at the Gunners' end and shot it in. Two minutes later the Lincolns worked the spheroid down to the Gunners', end and scored the second goal. The chukker ended.—Lincolns 2 goals; R. F. A., 1 goal.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Barlow was first to get on to the ball, and clearing down the field had it within shooting range; but in shooting for goal Barlow missed and Furse of the Gunners galloped up to the rescue and hit the ball out of danger; but the Lincolns were on to it again, and clearing down from midfield they hit a goal and followed up the operation by scoring two further goals in rapid succession. A minute later the chukker and game ended. Lincolns, 8 goals; R. F. A. 2nd team, 3 goals.

SECOND GAME.

MOUNTED INFANTRY NO. 1 vs. 127TH BALUCHIS.

Mounted Infantry No. 1	127th Baluchis
Capt. Blunt.	Lieut. McCudden.
Lieut. Porteous.	Lieut. Auret.
Lieut. Nicolls.	Lieut. Tate.
Lieut. Berry.	Lieut. Lake.

UMPIRE.
Lieut. Moir.

FIRST CHUKKER.—After considerable amount of up and down play from the start the M. I. swept down to the Baluchis' end and endeavoured to score, but were frustrated in the attempt by the Baluchis, who rushed up and saved. The next instant, however, the M. I. again pressed their opponents, and getting within range of the Baluchis' posts hit the first goal of the chukker, and a minute after the chukker ended. M. I., 1 goal; Baluchis, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—From the throw in at the Baluchis' end the M.I. made away with the ball and worked it up to their opponents' posts; but the Baluchis were quick to dodge it out of danger and to hit it to midfield, from where they ran down to the M. I. end and scored. M. I. nil; Baluchis 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—This chukker was played vigorously and some very fast gallops up and down the field continued for fully four minutes, during which neither side found an opportunity to get near enough to goal, and finally the chukker ended in a blank. M. I., nil; Baluchis, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The Baluchis were first to get away with the ball and to hit it up to the M. I. end, but the latter speedily hit it out of its dangerous proximity and for some time after there was a rush for each other's posts till the result was another barren.

With the starting handicap of 3 goals in their favour against the Baluchis' nil, the M. I. won the game by 4 goals to 1.

THIRD GAME.

26TH CAVALRY NO. 3. vs. SAPPERS.

26th Cavalry No. 3	Sappers
Capt Popham	Colonel Russell
Lieut Collum	Major Bremner
Lieut Ramwell	Lieut Twiss
Risaldar Suraj Mahal Singh	Capt Layard

UMPIRE.
Major Rowlandson.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in the Sappers tore down to the 26th and at once scored. A minute later they hit a second goal. Then the 26th warmed up, and Popham clearing with the ball down to the Sappers' end hit a clean goal when the chukker ended. 26th Cavalry, 1 goal; Sappers, 2 goals.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The Sappers, at once made headway, but before they could get up to the 26th posts the 26th worked the ball down to the centre and from there had a clean run down to the Sappers end and scored. The next minute the Sappers were on to the ball, and sweeping down to 26th posts speedily returned the compliment. A penalty was next imposed on the 26th, but nothing resulted from the penalty hit. The chukker closed thus—26th Cavalry, 1 goal; Sappers, 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Starting from near the 26th end Collum was on to the ball and cleared with it to the opposite quarter, and just as he made a final drive for goal he missed, when the Sappers galloped up and hit the ball back whence it came. For the next few minutes play was characterized by a series of very fast up and down runs, till the chukker ended in a blank. 26th Cavalry, nil; Sappers, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the 26th got away with the ball and scored. The 26th had another chance, but in striking for goal the ball flew past the posts. The next instant the Sappers cleared to the opposite end and hit a goal, and a moment later the chukker and game ended. The Sappers having had a handicap of plus 1 and 26th Cavalry minus 1, the game ended in favour of the Sappers by 5 goals to 2.

SIND HORSE SHOW.

The Sind Horse Show held on the Commissioner's maidan on Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd November, was as usual a very great success. The Bankers, Merchants and Brokers were "At Home" on the first day and the Commissioner and Mrs. Younghusband on the second day, and their hospitality was lavish in the extreme.

The Cups for the numerous events, generously presented by the Services in Karachi and the Bankers, Merchants and Brokers of Karachi, were the most artistic selection we have ever seen at this Show, and we are sure Mr. Thole by whom they were chosen in England will be glad to hear that universal satisfaction was expressed on all sides. The 59th East Lancashire Regiment very sportingly presented a handsome cup for the best horse in the show, and our old friends the 129th Baluchis lent their excellent Band on both days and provided a cup for the Pony jumping competition.

The Management of the Show reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Eliot, and the sporting element of Karachi is greatly indebted to him for the indefatigable manner in which he worked to make the show the great success it proved—the smallest detail was not overlooked, many improvements were introduced and, we were glad to note, that our remarks regarding the smallness of rings last year, had not been forgotten. The following is a list of the Prize-winners:—

Class XIX—Riding Horses R. F. A.

First prize Rs. 20, second prize Rs. 10. Presented by H. N. Crouch, Esq.

Driver Watters, No. 79,29th R F A 1
" Dobson, No. 80,45th R F A 2
" Branton, No. 52,45th R F A 3

A very good lot—strangely enough won by a "wheeler" last year's winner. A handsome chestnut evidently did not catch the judges' eye.

Class II—Pony Chargers.

First and second prizes Silver Cup. Presented by Karachi Brigade Staff.

Mr H S Eliot's, Tommy 1
Mr F A Maclean's, Fireaway 2
Major C O Tanner's, Paleface 3

Nine entries Very good class on the whole. "No Trumps" behaved badly. "Kitty" should do well next year if properly schooled.

Class I—Horse Chargers.

Mr Mackenzie's, Boxer 1
Captain R R B Wall's, Vermouth 2
Major H H Were's, Mardian 3

Six entries. Very poor turnout, for this class. "Boxer" was a foregone conclusion and the Judges had very little trouble.

Class III—Arab Polo Ponies.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by W. D. Sanday, Esq.; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by Members of I. C. S. in Sind.

Captain Prichard's Snowflake 1
Major B T. Ready's, Alexis 2
East Lancashire Polo Club's, Splits .... } 3
Mr Leared's, Barkis .... }

Sixteen entries. Polo Ponies were split up into two classes this year, a very sensible innovation. Very good class, indeed, and the verdict reflected credit on the Judges.

Class IX—Hunters,—Horses.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by Colonel Baker, I. M. S.; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Fund.

Mr. G. O'Hara's, Woodcutter 1
Mr. T. St, J. Graham's, Ambrosine 2
Miss Osborne's, Pride 3

Nine entries. Very small field compared with last year. A gift for Woodcutter.

Class IV—"Polo Ponies" (other than Arabs).

First prize, Silver Cup. presented by G. O'Hara, Esq.; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by The Fund.

Mr. Board's, Isabel 1
Mr. W. D. Sanday's, Abe 2
East Lancashire Regt. Polo Club's, Baller 3

Nine entries. A very nice hardy lot. Isabel easily a winner.

Class V—Hacks, Horses—Gentlemen.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Hon Mr. M de P. Webb. C. I. E.; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by Comdr. Hewett, R. I. M.

Mr. E. A. Miller's, Gentleman 1
Miss Osborne's, Pride 2
Mr. D. Revie's, Bill Squires 3

Nine entries. Not up to last year's class. Cannot quite agree with judges. The handling of the animals in the Hacks classes was in many cases very indifferent. The rider should remember that a horse must be ridden up to his bit if he is going to make any impression on the Judges.

Class XVII—Jumping Competition, Ponies.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Officers, 129th D. C. O. Baluchis; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by Members of Cooper's Hill, Karachi.

Mr Board's, Isabel 1
Mr W Rigden Beaumont's, Cadet 2
Mr Allardice's, Mouse 3

Twenty entries. Classed as a jumping competition a very disappointing exhibition, chiefly remarkable for the number of refusals. Isabel nicely handled by her owner quite outclassed the rest. Our ancient friend Cadet can still give points to his equine confreres.

Class VI—Hacks, Horses—Ladies'.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Bankers, Merchants and Brokers of Karachi; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by The Fund.

Miss Osborne's, Pride 1
Captain G Humphrey's, Donegal 2
Mr. R G Nicoll's Fat Jack 3

Five entries. Not up to last year's class. Pride, beautifully ridden by Miss Osborne, easily secured the verdict. Hilda, shown to very great advantage by Miss Loring, was overlooked.

Class XIV—Racing Ponies—Arabs.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by C. Percy Jones, Esq.

Captain G S Leake's, Sirdar 1
Captain Molloy's Tigris 2

Six entries. Except Sirdar a very mediocre lot.

Class XI—Horses and Ponies—Harness and Turnout.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Members of Cooper's Hill Community; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Fund.

Colonel Baker's Turnout 1
Mr. T. Agelasto's 2
Mr. J. Heeleman's 3

Nine entries. Great improvement on last year. Very little to choose between Colonel Baker's and Mr. Agelasto's Turnout. Mr. Heeleman's trap looked particularly smart.

Class XII—Pairs—Horses or Ponies.

Prize, Silver Cup, presented by Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq., C.I.E.

Mr. Agelasto's, pair, Castor and Pollex 1
Mrs. A. Breslauer's, pair, Romulus and Remus 2
Mr. A. D. Younghusband's pair, Beatrice and Barbara 3

Five entries. Excellent class. A gift for Mr. Agelasto.

Class X—Hunters,—Ponies.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Officers, 42nd Brigade, R. F. A.; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by Mr. Gunshamdas Hiranand.

East Lancashire Regt. Polo Club's Baller 1
Mr. Board's Isabel 2
Sir Henry McMahon's, Vesta 3

Thirteen entries. A walkover for Paller nicely ridden by Mr. Allardice. Taken all round a very handsome lot of hunters. Vesta looked dangerous for a hunter and gave her rider a particularly un happy five minutes.

Class VII—Hacks, Ponies—Gentlemen's.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by Bankers, Merchants and Brokers; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by Members of Cooper's Hill Community.

Mr F Clayton's, Mary 1
Mr E Mackenzie's, Boreas 2
Mr W D Sanday's, Abe 3

Twenty-four entries. A record number for this class. Quite a handsome lot of hacks and class up to the average. The Judges had no difficulty in finding the winner. Some of the riders seemed to have forgotten or never learned the first principles of horse management for show-ring purposes.

Class XIV—Racing Ponies, other than Arabs.

Prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Bankers, Merchants and Brokers.

Mr G O'Hara's Ariadne 1
Colonel Beevor's Bit of Fashion 2

Six entries. A handsome lot of racers.

Class XVI—Jumping Competition—Horses.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by A Lucas, Esq, I.C.S.; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Fund.

Mr C M Lane's Lady Mary 1
Mr G O Boase's Dawn 2
Mr A D Younghusband's Lady Grisoline 3

Ten entries. Jumping very inferior. Lady Mary cleverly ridden by Mr. Allardice, fenced beautifully.

Class VIII—Hacks' Ponies—Ladies'.

First prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Bankers, Merchants and Brokers; second prize, Silver Cup, presented by the I. C. S. in Sind.

Mrs. Younghusband's Federation 1
Sir Henry MacMahon's Vesta 2
Captain G. Humphrey's Barney 3

Eight entries. Not so many in the ring as last year, and except in one or two instances, nothing like as good class. All the animals were ridden in a businesslike manner. Vesta should not have been placed.

Class XXIII—Best Horse in the Show.

Prize, Silver Cup, presented by the Officers 59th East Lancashire Regiment.

Mr. G. O'Hara's Woodcutter.

Both the Judges and Mr. O'Hara are to be congratuted.

Class XXII—Best Pony in the Show.

Prize, Silver Cup, presented by A. D. Younghusband, Esq., C. S. I., I. C. S., Commissioner-in-Sind.

Mr. G. O'Hara's Ariadne.

Undoubtedly, and we congratulate the lucky possessor of both the best Horse and Pony in the Show.

R. I. L. I. VS. IGATPURI GYMKHANA.

A match between teams representing the above clubs was played on Saturday 7th on the Cross Maidan and resulted in an easy win for the R. I. L. I. by an inning and 106 runs. The following are the scores:—

IGATPURI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Greenwell, c Lucas, b D'Souza	1
Mr Brown, c and b Paes	10
Mr Jackson, hit wicket	9
Mr Cox, c and b Paes	2
Mr Burns, c Paes b D'Souza	9
Mr Daiss, run out	0
Mr addul, b Braganca	22
Mr Wade, l-b-w, Paes	2
Mr Redmond, c Paes, b Braganca	11
Mr King, not out	3
Mr Brown, b Paes	6
Extras	4
Total	70

2nd Innings.

Mr Greenwell, b Paes	3
Mr Brown, c Paes, b Braganca	7
Mr Jackson, not out	4
Cox, absent	0
Mr Burns, c D'Silva, b Braganca	0
Mr Daiss, b Paes	1
Mr Haddul, st, b Paes	1
Mr Wade, C Paes, b Graganea	2
Mr Redmond, absent	
Mr King, c and b Paes	21
Mr Brown, b Paes	0
Extras	6
Total	45

R. I. L. I.

Mr J Paes, b Jackson	18
Mr Lucas B, b Redmond	6
Mr F D'Mello C Jackson, b Wade	18
Mr D Rodrigues, c Wade, b Jackson	13
Mr Athaide, b Jackson	31
Mr W D'Souza, b Jackson	12
Mr S D'Silva, c Wade	68
Mr A Paes, b Jackson	0
Mr R B D'Costa, not out	36
Mr J P Braganca, not out	4
Mr E Albuquerque, did not bat	
Extras	15
Total	221

Icilma.



Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.

A Revelation of what a soap can be.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

THE INNER HISTORY OF THE MOORISH REVOLT.

This is the story, briefly told, of the revolt in Morocco which put Mulai el Hafid on the throne, and of the way in which it was brought about. Woven into it are many tales of heroism and statesmanship that still remain to be told in full, and many more which never will be told. Pieced together in the order that I have arranged them, the accounts translated to me by Khalifa Redman from the mouths of some of the leading figures of the story could be made by a worthy historian into something that should read like the chronicles of the Old Testament, the epics of ancient Greece, or the grand sagas of the North. Told as well as I am able to tell it, the tale runs thus:—

Bu Hamara, called "The Rogui," or Pretender was vexing the country some two years ago, rieving and robbing on every side as had long been his custom. In his insolence he camped sometimes within half a day's march of Fez itself, and the Sultan Abdul Aziz made no headway against him. Under the Sultan's feeble rule the country was falling daily deeper into the debt of France; and they say that the French secretly fostered the doings of Bu Hamara, thinking that when it was at last plain that the Sultan could not crush him, they themselves might take up the matter and strengthen their hold on the country in this way. Abdul Aziz if he knew of the danger which his country thus ran made light of it, and his Ministers cared nothing so that their own purses were well filled. But at Marrakesh was Mulai el Hafid, and with him those that we call the Nationalists, who set their hopes on an independent Morocco; they were greatly troubled by the state of affairs.

Thus matters stood about two years ago, when the Glawi rode down into Fez at the head of his bodyguard. He brought with him a gift of 150,000dol., which was to aid the Shereefian Government in its troubles. Hadj el Madani ben Mohammed el Glawi, the greatest of the Nationalists after Mulai el Hafid, is Kaid of the Atlas. "Glawi" in Arabic signifies the Atlas Mountains; so this chief is known by the name of his territory, as were Warwick Northumberland, and others of the great English nobles in old times. The country under the sway of the Glawi stretches from the Atlas to the Sahara. To cross it is a march of eight days, but no foeman will ever make that march: for the Glawi can put into the field three hundred thousand Berber mountaineers, the hardiest warriors in Morocco.

The Glawi, then, rode into Fez with his retinue, as the English barons rode into London of old, or as the Highland chieftains came down with their clansmen behind them to visit Holyrood. In his hands the Kaid of the Atlas bore gifts of money, and in his heart a desire for the welfare of his country, and he sent in his gifts to Abdul Aziz, the Sultan, and to Hadj Omar Tazi, Wasi of the Sultan, thinking to follow up his presents with sound counsel on the troublous matters of the time. His gifts were taken, his counsel was refused, and himself was insulted. Of the 150,000dol. 50,000 went into the pocket of Hadj, Omar Tazi; yet when the Glawi sought audience the Wazir, thinking to get more money, denied him. Later in the day, or to-morrow perhaps he would see him. And so for two days, the proudest and greatest noble in Morocco waited upon the pleasure of Hadj Omar Tazi, and learnt much in the meantime of the harm done by the Sultan's corrupt counsellors. After two days having so far restrained himself for the sake of the country, though he knew that an insult was meant, the Glawi bade his men saddle up before dawn, and rode away in a storm of rage. As he rode out of Fez he swore a great oath.

"I came in friendship, bearing gifts," he said, "and I have been treated like a dog. Hadj Omar Tazi has driven me from the door of his house, but I will return, and I will drive him from that house, and take it for my own dwelling."

Then he rode down into Marrakesh, where the chiefs of the Nationalist party, under the leadership of Mulai el Hafid, were gathered together. He said to Mulai el Hafid: "If you will rise against your brother, and fight for the independence of Morocco, whose freedom he and his evil counsellors are bartering away, all the country will rise with you and you will be made Sultan in the place of Abdul Aziz."

Mulai el Hafid himself was well aware of the dangers which beset the country, and was no less eager than the Glawi to put an end to them and to set the feet of Morocco upon the path of progress. He knew, however, how hard the task would be. He knew that not only must he fight against his brother, but against the power of France as well He knew that, should he raise the standard of reform his very revolt might afford an excuse for the bringing of foreign soldiers into Morocco, for he knew that in Europe he would be looked upon merely as one who wished to usurp the Moorish throne. Notwithstanding this, he agreed to make the attempt, on one condition—namely, that he should be furnished with men, money, ammunition and supplies for a campaign of at least one year.

Hearing this, the Glawi spoke at once with the other Nationalist leaders then in Marrakesh. He called together Sid Aissa ben Omar, Kaid Anfloos, Hamu Zayani, the M'Tugui, and Gundafi, and gave them the message of Mulai el Hafid. Then between them they agreed to furnish the sinews of war for a campaign of six months. The Glawi took their promise to Mulai el Hafid directly.

"And," said he, "I will stand good for the funds needed for another six months myself." He paid down on the spot five thousand Spanish doubloons, each worth £3 4s. of English money. Two days after this Mulai el Hafid was proclaimed Sultan of Morocco in the chief mosque at Marrakesh, capital of the South.

The news of the proclamation of Mulai el Hafid at Marrakesh spread quickly, and the tribes near that city flocked at once to his standard, save for the Savagna tribe, which held aloof. Kaid Anfloos was sent out to his own district, to take charge of the Anfloos tribe, and Mulai el Hafid prepared to move. He marched out from Marrakesh and defeated the Savagna, who then joined his army. He pitched his camp in Mishra Shayir, whose name signifies. "The Barley Ford," on the marches of Showia, and sent the M'Tugui to take command of his own tribe in the Haha district, bordering upon the territory of Anfloos. The M'Tugui went away, promising that his loyalty should never fail.

Mulai el Hafid feared to cross the Wad Umrabia, the "Mother of Grass," for on the other side the French were ravaging the Showia country and he was too wise to give them an excuse for quarrelling with him. So for a month he lay in Mishra Shayir and meanwhile his cause went forward elsewhere. The Sultan Abdul Aziz, hearing of his brother's success had made haste to leave Fez and march upon Rabat. He argued that Mulai el Hafid would lose no time in trying to take Rabat, because it is a coast town of great importance therefore he was anxious to forestall him. Now when the Sultan was gone from Fez the people at once began to take counsel among themselves about the state of affairs. A great meeting was held outside the walls of the town. All the neighbouring tribesmen came in to the gathering, and the Oulama, the Sacred College of Fez, was there to a man; so that the meeting numbered more than seventy thousand. And the result of this council of the people was that Mulai el Hafid was proclaimed Sultan in Fez.

El Hafid now made his next move. To avoid embroiling himself with the French, he went far out of his way, crossing the Umrabia at another ford and marching into Zayani. He passed through the country of the Beni Hassam. Other Sultans, travelling in peace through the territories of this unruly tribe, have bribed the will men to keep them quiet. Mulai el Hafid gave no bribes; but, far from fighting against him, the Beni Hassam came to his aid and joined themselves to his army. So he passed in triumph to Mequinez, and onwards up to Fez. At about this time he was proclaimed at Saffi and at Mazagan. These two ports, however, were won back for a time for Abdul Aziz by trickery For French, hearing that they had proclaimed El Hafid as Sultan, demanded 60 per cent. of their Customs dues, thinking that this would be refused. But it was not refused Then France demanded permission to land police, and again their demand was granted. And since through the wisdom and restraint of El Hafid, they found no peg on which to hang a quarrel, the French lent their aid to Abdul Aziz in another manner. For, under cover of landing police, as it had been permitted to them to do, they brought in their warships the soldiers of Abdul Aziz, and landed them suddenly, so that Saffi and Mazagan were for the time retaken.

Now Abdul Aziz prepared to retake his lost capital, and the charge of the expedition was given to Bushta Bel Baghdadi. All Europe, as well as Morocco, knows the story of that pitiful expedition, which never got as far as Sallee, though daily it was about to march on Fez. So at last Abdul Aziz, at the head of all the troops that he could muster, himself set out to retake first Marrakesh and then Fez. But he never reached Marrakesh. Six m'hallas came from Marrakesh to meet him, under Hadj Tami Glawi and Sid Hassi Glawi, brothers of the Glawi, and with them was Hadj Omar Suktani. Sid Hassi Glawi is he whose heroic defence of Azemur is worthy of a story by itself—a story that shall some day be told from his own lips. In the wake of those m'hallas another, led by the Glawi himself and Sid Aissa Ben Omar, came racing from Fez, hoping to be in time for the fray but doomed to disappointment. For Hadj Tami Glawi came upon Abdul Aziz, and broke him; and Sid Hassi Glawi, dashing away to the rear, ambushed the flying Azizists and well-nigh exterminated them.

Now, after the victory of Hadj Tami Glawi, it was evident that the hopes of Abdul Aziz were utterly shattered. Yet Hadj Omar Tazi, knowing that he had made for himself in the Glawi an enemy more to be feared than anything else on earth, made one last effort. Being a very wealthy man, he spent money like water, trying to win over the M'Tugui and Anfloos; and the M'Tugui deserted Hafid. It looked as though things would go hard with Kaid Anfloos, hemmed in thus by two powerful neighbours; and for a while he made a show of favouring Aziz, in order to gain time. But at the pinch he declared that he was Hafid's man; and therefore the M'Tugui, urged by Hadj Omar Tazi, brought about his death. The M'Tugui took a trusted slave, and bade him to go to Kaid Anfloos, saying that he had been cruelly treated by his master, and that he hated the M'Tugui, and would not return to him. Kaid Anfloos took in this slave and was deceived by his tale; and the slave, waiting until his chance came, slew Anfloos with a dagger. The men of Kaid Anfloos burnt that slave to death with petroleum.—Alan Ostler in the St. James's.

TO PRESERVE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

"Everybody who is interested in the preservation of the ancient and historical monuments of England will welcome the appointment of a Royal Commission to draw up an inventory of those which illustrate the course of the life of the English people. Such a step has been long overdue," says the "Manchester Guardian."

"We have had a standing Historical Manuscripts Commission for forty years, and the value of its work in bringing to light documents illuminating the history of England cannot easily be exaggerated. But officially and individually we have been much less heedful of the concrete than of the written records. A venturesome philosopher might discover in this discrimination evidence of a distaste for reality and of an exaggerated reverence for the abstract word, but the true explanation is more obvious and direct.

"The owners of manuscripts have seldom any objection to their publication; they are a form of property whose value consists chiefly in their being made public, and they can be made public property without depreciation of their value to the owner. But monuments can be brought under the control of the State only by restricting the rights of the proprietor. It is this sentiment which has kept English legislation for the preservation of ancient monuments to such very modest proportions as compared with that in other countries where the authority of the State is more wide.

"The Act of 1882, which merely permits the Board of Works to take over the upkeep of ancient monuments with the consent of their owner, had to run the gauntlet of the House of Commons for ten years before it passed, and after it became law it remained practically a dead letter. Hardly any money is spent under it, and since 1900 there has been no inspector of ancient monuments. An Act of 1900 which gave County Councils powers has proved of greater though very limited value, and the public activity and public machinery in England are very scanty in contrast with those of many Continental countries. In France, for instance, there is a regular public department with a crowd of skilled officers whose duty it is to catalogue interesting monuments—using that term in the wide sense which includes works of art, to watch over their safety, to undertake their upkeep, and in certain eventualities to expropriate the owners compulsorily.

"The step which the Government has taken may be the beginning of some such elaborate organisation as exists in France, but in itself it is confined to the fundamental though non-committal task of securing an adequate catalogue of existing monuments. Even so, the terms of the Commission are open to two criticisms. The Commission is asked to undertake the invidious task of specifying those which are worthy of preservation, and it is not to carry its record beyond the year 1700. The corollary in the eyes of many folk to specifying which monuments are worth preserving is an invitation to destroy those which are not catalogued, and that is a danger which some authorities profess to have discovered to result from the inventory in France."

PATHOS OF NEGRO DOLLS.

"Composed of leading negroes from all parts of the world, the Coloured National Baptist Association passed a resolution to the following effect: 'Whereas, our people for nearly half a century, because of the uncomely and deformed features of negro dolls, have spent thousands of dollars on white dolls; therefore, be it Resolved, That we do here and now give our endorsement and hearty approval of the negro doll factory, and not only urge the patronage of the people of our churches as Baptists, but of the race at large throughout the United States—the mission of the doll factory being to make little black dolls that approach in prettiness the faces of the cheerful little black mothers who will nurse them.' This is an act which will assist children to idealise their own race," says "Collier's Weekly." "There is more involved than appears on the surface in encouraging little negro girls to clasp in their arms pretty replicas of themselves. The white race does not monopolise beauty or lovableness, and it will be a happier day for all when this is realised."

ECHOES OF BLOOMSBURY.

Just as there are neighbourhoods in the vast county of London that we are accustomed to associate with all that is bright and pleasing, so also there are those corresponding others that seem to be the refuge of the depraved and the haunt of tragedy. This latest shocking affair at Bloomsbury, that has drawn half London on an otherwise unusually dull and uninteresting street, reminds us that even a century ago this neighbourhood was notoriously turbulent, for Long Fields, or Southampton Fields, as they were known in the eighteenth century, a site now occupied by Russell-square and the streets adjoining were, we read, the resort of sordid wretches, and on the Sabbath Day the scene of duels and those who fought pitched battles.

Jealousy forms the basis of an interesting legend dating from the seventeenth century relating to a mortal combat which took place on the site of Bernard-street. The combat has formed the subject of many an ingenious romance, and also an effective melodrama, which was produced at the Tottenham-street Theatre, entitled "The Field of Forty Foot steps." The legend is interesting.

It appears that about the time of the Monmouth rebellion an actual conflict took place between two brothers. The duel was over a common cause, a lady, and, if the story is trustworthy she must have been a very cold blooded lady,too, for she is reported to have sat calmly by and watched the two combatants, who fought so stubbornly that they eventually destroyed each other. Their foot-steps, which were imprinted on the field during the battle, were said to have remained, together with the indentations produced by their so repeatedly advancing and receding. "Nor would any grass grow over these forty footsteps." This legend seems to have taken a firm hold of the place, for a particular meadow in Southampton Fields was actually spoken of and known as "the field of the forty footsteps."

Southey mentions this strange story in his "Common-place Book." We find him recommending a friend to take a view of these wonderful marks of the Lord's hatred of duelling, called "The Brothers' Steps." However, he seems to have experienced some difficulty in locating it then, for he tells us that he and his friends "sought for near half-an-hour, in vain, and could find no steps at all within a quarter of a mile, no, or half a mile, of Montague House." He says that they had almost given up hope of finding it when an honest workman directed them to a neighbouring ground, near a pond, and that there, about 500 yards east of Tottenham-court-road, they found what they sought. The brothers' steps were the size of a large human foot, and about three inches deep. Southey counted seventy-six of them. He adds that the place where the brothers are supposed to have fallen is still bare of grass. These indestructible footsteps, which even the plough could not obliterate, were built over in the June of 1860!

Yet although the site of the squares of Bloomsbury was at this time "a wasted and useless place," it must not be forgotten that fifty years ago Bloomsbury had almost a Park-lane atmosphere. No district in London is so richly endowed with open spaces. There are twelve squares within a radius of a quarter of a mile. Squares which took their names from noblemen of high repute, who built them, and there took up their London residences. The Grand Duke Cosmo was taken to see Bloomsbury as one of "the wonders of England."

In Baltimore House, at the corner of Guildford-street, lived Wedderburn, Lord Chancellor. At No. 21, Russell-square, Sir Samuel Romilly lived, and died by his own hand; and No. 28, in this same square, was for some time the residence and death-place of the Lord Chief Justice Tenterden. Sir Thomas Lawrence, the celebrated portrait painter, lived at No. 25 for over a quarter of a century, and it was outside this house, in 1818, that a regiment of Cossacks, mounted on small white ponies, was drawn up, while the great painter was engaged upon the portrait of Platoff, their general. One is reminded by Pope's lines. "In Palace-yard, at nine, you'll find me there."

At ten, for certain, sir, in Bloomsbury-square, that Bloomsbury—or Southampton-square, as it was at first called, in compliment to the Earl who built it—was equally fashionable. The site of this square formerly constituted the manor of Lomesbury, in which the Royal stables were situated until they were removed to the mews near Charing-cross Bloomsbury-square, too, has had its celebrated residents. Here lived Baxter (the Nonconformist divine) who, it will be remembered, was so persecuted by Judge Jefferies. The great Earls of Chesterfield had their mansion here, and Sir Hans Sloane, whose museum is still open to the public in Lincoln's-inn Fields, was also a resident. Lord Mansfield's house which together with his books, papers, and furniture, was demolished in the riots of 1780, his lordship only escaping from the mob by the back door stood at the north-east corner of Bloomsbury-square. Perhaps the most interesting is No. 6 not only on account of its illustrious occupier the elder Disraeli, who compiled at this address his "Curiosities of Literature," but also on account of the chimney-sweep architect, Isaac Ware, who designed it, and whose skin was said to be so ingrained with soot that he bore the marks of his "climbing" to the day of his death.

In trying to avoid a cart a man named Joseph Armstrong, aged seventy-six, of Egremont, who was riding a bicycle attached to a motor-cycle at Workington, dashed into a wall and was instantly killed.

Kate M. Gordan, Secretary to the Woman's Suffrage Organisation, reporting before the Woman's Suffrage Congress, at Buffalo, said that President Roosevelt informed her that a petition with a million signatures would not move him to recommend woman's suffrage to Congress.

It may not be generally known, that in her efforts to prohibit the use of opium, China has copied the example of Japan in Formosa. It was in January, 1897, that the Japanese Governor-General in Formosa enacted an Opium Act, in consonance with the policy of the gradual prohibition adopted in 1896. The Act prohibited all import of opium except by the Government, and forbade all traffic in and possession of the drug except by those who would have died without opium to smoke. The licensed smokers in 1900 numbered 169,064, and in April this year 126,040. These figures correspond to 34·12 per cent. of the whole population of Formosa. The Japanese Government are gradually increasing the amount of harmless ingredients in the raw material, with a view, as far as possible, to lessen the harm to smokers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

THE EMPEROR'S BRAKE.

To keep pace with the compositions of art and virtue turned out by the German Emperor is a task which may daunt the swiftest intelligence. A giant flight is now recorded from artistic pantomime to serviceable mechanics. The Emperor has invented a hub brake, which, it is claimed, offers the greatest possible security against the risk of refusing to set. The brake will be most suitable to motor cars. Recent accidents have renewed his Majesty's interest in this branch of technical science, and he intends to resume his studies under Professor Slaby next spring. Thus Reuter's Berlin correspondent, who adds that the Emperor has not yet applied for a patent for his invention, and is probably waiting to see the result of a practical test. While we congratulate the Emperor on his skill and industry, we incline to see in this brake a symbol of greater things. A proper application of the brake in European politics is just what we are expecting from Germany at this time. If it be applied to stay the efforts of England, France, and Russia for peace, there will be an international disposition to oppose the taking out of a patent. If, on the other hand, it should prove to be a brake nicely adapted for use in the right quarter, rejoicing and congretulation will be general. Will the Emperor apply his brake to barbarism or civilisation?

DEATH TO MOTORS.

A truly exceptional opportunity for the inventive skill of an imperial genius is offered in France. The Mayor of St. Germain has issued a circular forbidding motorists to go fast enough on a muddy day to splash passers-by, and has warned them that gendarmes will be appointed on muddy days to see that they obey his order. "There is considerable indignation in the motor-car world about the order." Should the regulation be seriously enforced, need will be great, in St. Germain at least, for motor-cars guaranteed not to splash. But if the Mayor wishes to make motorists go as they should, not as they please he has omitted an important clause from his circular. It should be stated that they must not go fast enough to splash on muddy days or to raise dust on dusty days. Under such conditions the motor would be denuded of its ferocity. The smallest child and the most nervous hen won'd not have cause to dread a vehicle bound and fettered by such restrictions. In the present state of design and manufacture, in the present lack of a perfect non-splash fixture, the motor's speed thus regulated would approach that of the common snail. We dislike dust, we hate being splashed, but we should not like to see our earthly, swallows with their wings clipped to such an extent. So that, while recognising a certain subtle beauty in the Mayor of St. Germain's device, we would not advocate its extension to this country. Measures rather less heroic would satisfy us.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

The "Times" makes the welcome announcement that Mr. Roosevelt is coming to England. After the conclusion of his hunting trip in Africa, early in 1910, he will join Mrs. Roosevelt at Khartoum, and come on here. He has to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford, and an address at the Sorbonne has been arranged. Fresh from his hunting exploits—and we trust they will be big ones—Mr. Roosevelt might set a new model in learned lecturer, and give Oxford and the Sorbonne an experience which neither would forget. We will not anticipate anything sensational, however, but will limit ourselves to looking forward with very genuine pleasure to receiving the man of whom, though he has become so great a figure in the world, England knows so little in a personal way. Of course Mr. Roosevelt has been in England, but that was in the days before any promise of so high a destiny seemed to be held out to him. When he saw us and we saw him last, there was no suggestion in the air that this was to be the greatest President, in a sense, since Lincoln. Now it will be pretty generally agreed that no President has impressed his personality on his own and other countries more forcibly. Even Washington and Lincoln, it might be argued, were inferior to Mr. Roosevelt in the mere extent of the personal impression they were able to convey.

POOR BAH.

County Councils ought to have no respect of persons. In their sight all men who sin should be equal. A beautiful example was afforded recently of the completeness with which the London County Council has taken this theory unto itself. In the South-Western Police Court the spectacle was shown of the County Council summoning itself. Regardless of expense, it had dragged itself before the magistrates. To be exact, proceedings had been taken by one of the Council's own district surveyors against the Council for transgressing its own building regulations in not giving notice of its intention to build a school. The case being "sub judice," we cannot comment on it, though the risk of militating against the interests of one or other of the parties concerned would appear to be as small as it could well be. But we may express the hope that the Council will take care to impress the magistrates with the necessity of making an example, if the heinous offence should be proved, of its own particular offending body. The case is said to be "difficult and important," and we have not the least doubt that the Council has acted for the best. In fact, it is difficult to see what a Council with a due sense of the interests of the ratepayers could possibly do but spend a little of the ratepayers' money in an endeavour to provide for the proper government of the ratepayers' governors. . . . As we perceive a possibility of getting rather mixed if we go on, we will reserve any remaining comment till the situation has cleared and the parties to the action segregate themselves—If they can.

A DISCOVERER OF KALGOORLIE.

One of the discoverers of the famous Kalgoorlie goldfield in Western Australia has just passed away in the person of an Irishman named Daniel Shea. He and a compatriot named Hannan, while prospecting for gold, camped on the site of Kalgoorli when it was a wilderness. Hannan, in searching for a horse, kicked a nugget of gold. The news spread, a rush set in, and the auriferous wealth of the place soon became apparent, Hannan and Shea, as the pioneers, were awarded pensions of £100 a year Shea was born in Cork seventy-one years ago.

NOT THE WHOLE STORY.

The recent Police report of the number of London street accidents in 1907 is provoking, especially in the motor Press, a good deal of comment on the comparative danger of different vehicles. It may be as well to point out a fallacy that lurks in these discussions. In crowded thoroughfares the risks are due not to one particular element in the congestion, but to the impenetrability, if one may so put it, of the mass of traffic altogether. For example, the man who, in dodging a motor-bus, is run down by a tram is recorded statistically in the "bag" of the tram, but clearly figures so compiled do not tell the whole story.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DOVECOTES A-FLUTTER.

A report has run about to the effect that all the costumes, furs, evening gowns, Court gowns, walking suits, and reception dresses that have been exhibited at the Franco-British Exhibition are to be sold at an incredible reduction—a reduction so incredible that my pen refuses to write it. As a result the glass cases in which these chef d'œuvres of the millinerial art are shown have been besieged by ardent lovers (of the beautiful in chiffons) who eye longingly the "creations" of some of the most famous conturiers in the world. The crowd is a motley one. A stately dame in furs and velvet is elbowed by a shabby little girl who wonders what she would look like in that Court gown of scarlet velvet embroidered in a silver peacock with tail outspread. The French marchande de modes, well-dressed with an admirable simplicity, is jostled by a fussy British matron in a beaded cape and a cloth travelling cap, as both appraise—but oh! how diferently—the lovely furs so negligently spreading their thousands of pounds' worth of value over a couch and a couple of chairs.

SOME COSTLY FURS.

Such furs, too! There is a sable coat, ranged in rows of dark and pale, long enough to touch the ground on even the tallest woman and sufficiently ample to shelter the whole marble group of Charity and two children outside. Then there is a gown of ermine with a train, and over it a stole of finest skunk, that fur with the ugly name and odour to match, but admired for its admirable gloss and deep brown tones. A coat and skirt in broad tail are worn with a hat in the same soft fur, and hard by is a long ermine coat, also in alternate lines, this time dark grey and white. And how delicious that little coat in softest chinchilla, with ermine collar and a line of ermine down the front. Muffs and ties in every degree of coquettish attractiveness are gazed at eagerly, and a voice is heard to say, "Surely they'll never sell that at three guineas!" And surely they never will!

SOME EVENING GOWNS.

The blue crepes and gauzes prepared for the coming season's evening dresses are not describable by means of pen and ink. Their wonderful depth and softness need the pencil of an artist to do them justice; and there are artists who would fail. One has to remember the misty evening blue of distant hills, faint water-blue as seen at early dawn framed in meadow green, and the blue of the sea just after the sunshine has gone from it and taken with it the sparkle and the brillant tint that is found concentrated in the sapphire. And the new greens are equally indescribable—elusive. There is much grey in many of them; some faint lemon-yellow in others. All are greyish, and infinitely becoming, a thousand times more so than bright emerald.

AND THE TRIMMINGS.

Think of these pale, cloudy greens falling like a veil over blue of equal softness, and sewn with a design in silver which sparkles through the green in mysterious fashion. Or take one of the faint tones of blue, in crepe-de-Chine or English gauze, and scatter over it little stars of palest gold, like the tint of the stars on a windy night. Then over this cast a veil of grey chiffon so thin and light as to be scarcely visible. Its effect is more palpable than itself, for does is not give the last touch of softness to a very beautiful scheme of subdued colour? Its shifting folds impart a sense of mystery to be blue and silver which the artistic so well appreciate.

ANOTHER LOVELY GOWN.

Yellow has to be judiciously chosen. If the tint be too strong, there is a suggestion of coarseness about it. The daffodil is too deep: the primrose a thought too pale. Laburnum is better. Then take a gleaming satin in the colour of the graceful yellow sprays and over it throw a pale grey veil of soft silk muslin embroidered in pale tones of mauve, sea-blue, or seaweed pink. Combine the whole in an evening gown, not forgetting to drape the folds from the shoulders, and you have a gown that every woman would want to wear.

THRILLING TALE OF THE SEA.

Wrecked on an Unknown Rock.

A Sydney letter, dated October 20, says:—The story of a shipwreck on an unknown submerged rock in the Pacific Ocean was unfolded to-day, when the island steamer "Muniara" arrived with the captain and crew of the barque "Fifeshire," which was lost near Gilbert Island on August 21st.

"We left Newcastle," said Captain John Nichol, "on August 2, with 2,066 tons, for Astoria and Portland. Everything went well for 19 days, and at noon of August 21 our position was 1·59 S.S. and 1·75 S.E.N. off Gilbert Island. At ten minutes to 5 on the afternoon, on which the accident occurred, I was on the poop in charge, when suddenly the ship went right on to a submerged uncharted rock. There was 24ft. of water on the reef, so we could easily have gone right over it but for the gentle rise and fall of the swell. I heard the botton of the ship give an awful tear, and it was practically ripped right out. In rushed the water, and as it was evident that she would soon be full, I ordered the boats to be got ready. After waiting an hour we decided to leave, as it was only twelve miles to Taputena, which is the nearest island. The islanders must have seen us strike the rock, for they were waiting for us on the shore, which we reached at midnight. We stayed with the blacks for two days, and then made our way to the south end of the island. By that time the waves were breaking right over the "Fifeshire." At the south end of Taputena we were hospitably received by a Chinese trader named Moss. We stayed with him for one day, and then joined the steamer "Brunner," which took us to Tarawa, where we stayed till September 15, when we boarded the "Muniara."

The "Fifeshire" was an iron barque of 1,316 tons net, and her owners were T. Law and Co.

It is a remarkable coincidence that some of the apprentices on the "Fifeshire" have thrice suffered shipwreck during their brief period of instruction in navigation. They first joined a four-masted barque, the "Glencairn," which was lost near Cape Horn. They were then transferred to an iron ship, the "Cromartyshire," which was destroyed by fire on the West Coast of South America. These vessels, as well as the "Fifeshire," belonged to the same firm. Captain Nicol, although a young man, has also had the misfortune to be shipwrecked on three occasions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.



There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WEST END "CHAMPION" LEVER WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 32 — ST. SILVER Rs. 50



A SUPERIOR TIME-KEEPER.
WILL STAND ROUGH WEAR.
Write for Price List.

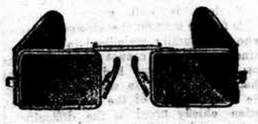
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT



PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies!
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

"Crust so Crisp,
And Crumb so White;
Loaves so Dainty,
Sweet and Light."

These are just the kind of loaves that you make at home with

'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The SURE Raising Powder.

¶ Fresh from the oven, they are most delicious to eat, and the "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible.

¶ So easy, too! You can make them in fifteen minutes.

¶ See Recipe for "little dinner loaves" in the tins.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £8
Dunlop Tyres, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE
to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

To H.M. THE KING.
BUCHANAN'S



"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
Sold Everywhere.



Don't let that sprain become inflamed—use POND'S EXTRACT. This splendid emollient heals, bruises, reduces all swellings and relieves the pain. Keep it handy. In cases of sudden accident—such as burns, scalds, bites, stings, cuts, stiffness, or soreness—always use
POND'S EXTRACT
Pond's Extract is sold by all chemists in bottles at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/6d. or may be obtained direct from
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
69, Great Russell Street, London, E.C.
Refuse all substitutes.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world!

Too Old at 40.
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.



Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Weck's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/½, 2/9, 4/6
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 82, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [9TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bags Rupees ...	6,000	Verawal	M A Latiff
4 Packages Sovs,	27,350	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	4,142		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 30 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market has been quiet to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for telegraphic and demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. The latter are very scarce and some Banks would buy for the mail at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, but only trifling amounts have been settled. There are few buyers of Bank ramittance. Far Eastern rates are unsettled.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d. to 7/32
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	167 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market has been steady to-day at 94 5-8 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement and at the close there are probably small sellers at these rates. Business has been on the smallest lines. Calcutta market opened at 94 11-16 ready and 94 9-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-10
1st Settlement	„ 94-18

Bullion :—

On Saturday there was no change in the London Bar Silver quotations, the ready and forward rates closing at 23 1-8. New York was 1-8 lower at 50. Locally the market has been very unsettled. Options were declared on Saturday and a speculator declared to deliver a huge amount on settling day with the result that quotations fell more than Rs. 2. The rate closed on Saturday at about 60 1-2 ex duty, but opened to-day at 58 1-2 and at one period touched 57 5-8 ex-duty. A recovery took place towards the close and the market improved to 58 1-4. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58 4 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58 4 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58 9 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday are 3,460,000 bales and 4,280,000 bales, against 3,030,000 and 3,210,000 last year, and 3,230,000 and 4,100,000 bales in 1906 for the same week.

Our market opened quiet with little enquiry and prices were unchanged. Little business has been done during the day and prices close as under.

The turnover in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon is reported as 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	227	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211 1-12	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203-4	„
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	197-8	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	„
F. G. M. G. Khandelah	183¼	„
Fine M. G. Khandesn	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	180	„
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals	168	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales
Total Imports	33,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·68	4·67	4·66	4·66
—03			

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·66	4·63	4·67	4·68	4·68
—03		—02	—02	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady and we quote as under with business doing.

Ready... ... Rs. 8 3 0 to Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
May..... ... „ 7 15 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with a fair business passing.

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 4 0 „
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ... „ 8 2 0 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with more demand.

Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 43 8 0
White Havre ... ... „ 47 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 42 0 0

Oilseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B. T. Apr.-May Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 1 0
Apl.-May ... ... „ 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 23 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 B.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

Rates are easier and closed as under :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 8 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ... ... „ 5 14 0 „

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	67
Indian Specie Bank	51 1-8

Mills :—

David	410
Kohinoor	625
Manockji Petit	2,340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	192 1/2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	685
Volkart's United	490

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	132
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	3 52 1-2
Central India Mining	400
Telephone & Co	33
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,593	bales.
Wheat	2,229	cwts.
Linseed	3,726	„
Rapeseed	10	„
Gingellyseed	6,561	„
Poppyseed	81	„
Groundnuts	141	„
Castorseed	5,079	„
Rice	4,255	„
Myrabollams	1,949	„
Cottonseed...	53,70	„
Mowraseed...	574	„
Gram	131	„
Jowar	419	„
Maize	65	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 7th Nov. 1908, as compared with the statement of 31st Oct. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 31. Rs.	Nov. 7. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	96,71,209	43,26,476
Public Deposits at Branches ...	49,93,647	45,22,141
Other Deposits ...	8,92,46,276	8,54,22,281
Post Bills ...	29,797	25,997
Sundries ...	20,84,283	21,66,829
Rs....	12,61,25,212	11,65,63,724
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,46,09,532	1,30,85,942
Other authorised Securities.	24,93,751	26,75,063
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,67,63,611	163,49,906
Loans do. do.	3,02,06,145	2,53,95,257
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,23,64,378	1,24,26,660
Dead Stock ...	3,11,748	3,11,748
Stamps ...	4,281	4,202
Bullion ...	2,16,088	2,09,228
Balances with other Banks.	12,08,978	11,09,507
Sundries ...	2,25,662	2,45,521
Cash ...	4,77,21,038	4,47,50,600
	12,61,25,212	11,65,63,724

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st Oct. 1908, as compared with the statement of 24th Oct. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 24. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 31. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000 0 0	1,62,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,37,72,920 4 1	1,59,26,919 5 1
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,15,53,854 6 3	16,67,98,715 5 6
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,73,290 0 5	6,88,923 6 1
Sundries ...	15,35,638 1 0	16,47,819 0 7
Rs...	22,39,85,702 11 9	22,13,13,387 1 3
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,91,78,203 0 0	2,88,87,689 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,94,82,124 13 1	4,09,55,286 6 7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,00,01,549 1 11	5,09,07,264 11 4
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,54,67,493 7 6	2,53,54,654 3 1
Balances with other Banks ...	17,67,904 2 11	17,88,187 15 2
Bullion ...	4,053 0 0	4,053 0 0
Dead Stock...	17,34,774 1 8	17,42,911 8 10
Stamps ...	16,878 8 4	16,816 4 2
Sundries ...	85,146 10 5	83,363 13 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,16,17,258 13 10	15,33,93,938 14 11
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,23,68,443 13 11	6,79,19,448 2 4
	22,39,85,702 11 9	22,13,13,387 1 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	16,69,625	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	4,93,373	do
Other Deposits ...	47,54,139	Decrease.
Post Bills...	1,84,357	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	5,16,164	Decrease.
Loans ...	14,73,162	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	9,05,715	do
Mercantile Bills...	1,12,749	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	23,141	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	44,72,136	Decrease.

Percentage 36·70.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of the 9th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	9	11	50 p.m.	1	29
Suez	9	2	10 p.m.	0	41

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (9-11-08.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,520
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	50	6 „	51½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 „	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		515
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		180
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd	500
Century ...	100	100	50		360
Central India...	500	500	85		1,760
China ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Ghiol Silk ...	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught ...	500	300	25		250
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40		750
Crescent ...	100	100	5		115
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50		1,135
David ...	250	250	20		440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress ...	500	500	25		370
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	xd	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		155
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35		640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25		320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		182½
Jowraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Macknnji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Kohinoor...	500	50	75		825
Leopold ...	100	100	3		55
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80		1,490
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125		3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150		3,340
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	725
Phœnix ...	100	100	5		107½
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20		620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman ...	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50		840
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,000
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40		560
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd	3,525
S. Mahratt ...	250	250	20		220
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd	1,390
Sun ...	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd	1,330
Textile...	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2		520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.		552½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „		120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd	415
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,600
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	172½
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	133½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva ...	200	200	...	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	695
New Berar ...	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	35	430
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd	309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	5 c-o		12
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue...	62½	62½	82½	xd	2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	153
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.		134
Bombay Ice Mfr...	100	100	Nill.		33
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		353
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		285
Delhi Flour...	100	100	yr. 50	xd	400
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	18		135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yr. p.c. 17		12½
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	5	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...		37
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10		53
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		22
Syndicate... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	com	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	C. 75	£ 15	...	dis.	12
	D. 30	30	...		
	P. 150	30	...		52
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd	23
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		600

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE NEW TORPEDO.

The credit for the new 21-inch torpedo with an effective range at 7,000 yards, does not belong, as has been stated, to the untiring efforts of "two young officers," but is stated to be the sole work of Engineer-Lieutenant Sydney Hardcastle, of the "Vernon." This officer, we learn, is the officially recognised inventor and patentee of the revolutionary change in the motive-power of the torpedo, and it has taken him three years to bring it to perfection. Engineer-Lieut. Hard-castle has, of course, had the assistance and hearty co-operation of the naval authorities, without which it would have been impossible to bring the invention to its present successful stage; but the conception belongs entirely to this officer, and it is a simple act of justice to place the fact on record.

PROVISION OF FLOATING DOCKS.

It has been locally suggested that one way of restoring Chatham to its old position of a first-class shipbuilding base, would be for the Admiralty to dredge a berth and have a floating dock provided capable of lifting a "Dreadnought." In view of the steadily increasing size of battleships this suggestion is worthy of consideration in connection with other naval centres besides Chatham, unless we are prepared to at once construct new dry docks ashore capable of docking 60,000 ton battleships. It would obviously be much cheaper for floating docks to be built, which could be easily lengthened as the size of ships grew, than to build docks ashore that became too small for receiving the largest ships before they had been in use a dozen years. We were reminded the other day that the only limit to the size of the vessels the shipbuilder could produce was the size of the dock to receive them. But as matters stand at present it looks as if the shipbuilder will first have to build the floating dock by his own men, and subsequently produce the ship to fill the dock. Germany and Austria have already realised the possibilities of the dry dock, and are furnishing their naval bases with them by means of the dredger and the shipbuilder; and what can be done in these countries in shallow water can be done on the Medway and elsewhere where such commodities would be a convenience to our naval ships; and this point should not be lost sight of.

SAILORS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is satisfactory to find that the officers and men of the Cruiser Squadron commanded by Sir Percy Scott are receiving such an ovation at the hands of the South African colonists and especially pleasing is their warm welcome in the Transvaal. That Sir Percy Scott and his fleetmen would be heartily received in the older British colonies was to be expected, as the Rear-Admiral was bound to be a persona grata at their chief cities; but the Dutch are also displaying a warmth of hospitality that denotes the praise that comes from their lips is felt by their hearts. The Attorney-General who welcome Cruiser Squadron visitors at Pretoria, however, while highly appreciating their presence and speaking for the Government said he trusted that the South African States would for many years be able to lean on the support of the mother fleet without feeling the necessity of creating a local fleet. Complimentary as, in a way, these sentiments are, yet our South African cousins may be reminded that each year the Navy bill of this country is likely to grow larger, since battle-ships will in future be costing £2,000,000 apiece. In these circumstances, although sentimental homage is very acceptable it is not so acceptable as a grant in hard cash; and if the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies will follow the example of Cape Colony and Natal, the former of which contributes £50,000 and the latter £35,000 per annum to the Navy Estimates of this country, they would be buttering parsnips with something more palatable than soft words. An Empire Fleet needs support from every part of the Empire the moment money can be made available for the purpose.

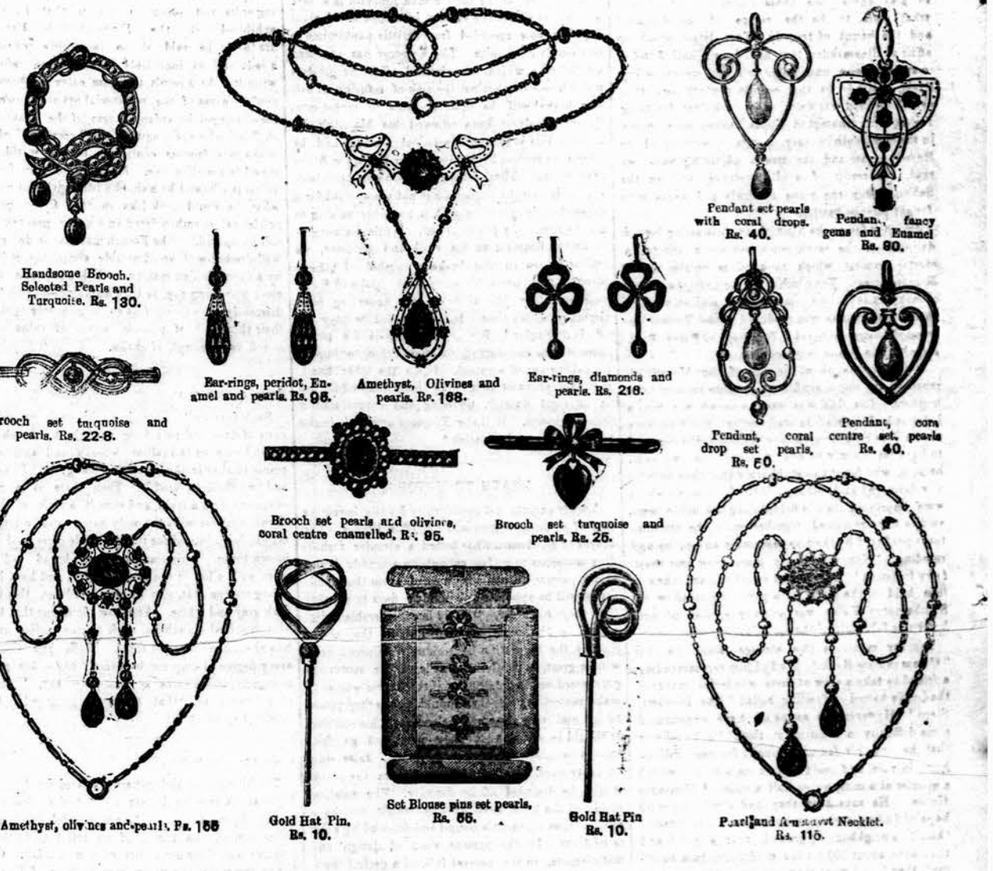
LANCE VS. SWORD.

The question of a new sword for the cavalary has at last been settled, and, for better or worse, the manufacture and issue of a thrusting weapon has been decided on. The matter is one that is eminently controversial, and there is no denying that there is a large section of experienced officers who will be disappointed at this result. It must be assumed however, that the authorities were in a better position than anyone else to balance the pros and cons, and consequently there is reason to hope that the decision reached is in all probability the best, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. The problem connected with the retention of the lance still remains unsolved. It is true that in a sense it may be regarded as settled in so far that the regulations merely reconise it as an adjunct to review order, and ordain its relegation to store on mobilisation; but, on the other hand, its recent frequent appearance both on field days and at manœuvres conclusively shows that its fitness for a more extended "role" is still under discussion. Putting aside for the moment the views of Lancer officers, who are naturally prejudiced in favour of their distinctive arm, it cannot be denied that there exists, further, a large body of competent opinion that would be glad to see the reintroduction of the lance as part of the war equipment. The objection chiefly urged is the difficulty of knowing what to do with it during dismounted action; but, as the result of experiments that have been recently carried out in the 1st Cavalry Brigade, it would appear that this has been overcome by a simple attachement which permits the weapon on these occasions to be secured to the rifle bucket. A squadron of the 16th Lancers demonstrated the worth of the invention during the recent cavalry manœuvres on Salisbury Plain, and the success achieved renders further consideration of the whole subject not only possible but desirable. Another consideration involved is the form and weight of the lance itself. That these are at present unsatisfactory cannot be denied, the weapon being heavy and cumbersome to a degree that considerably diminishes its efficiency. Private experiments have, however, been recently carried out by officers interested in the question, with the result that a very practical weapon has been produced. In this latter, though longer in front of the hand by three inches, there is a saving behind of about a foot and a-half compensated for by a weight, the result being to produce a particularly nice balance and to form a very handy and efficient arm. When the time arrives for full discussion regarding the reintroduction of the lance as a service weapon its admirers will find their hands greatly strengthened by the new developments due to private enterprise.

SMALL CAVALRY DEPOTS.

It has recently been stated in print that the old system under which one large depot supplied drafts for all cavalry regiments serving abroad was likely to be reintroduced. As this view has obtained some currency, it may be as well to say that there is no foundation for it at all. There is, however, at present sitting at the War Office a strong committee of cavalry officers, of which Major-General Douglas Haig is president, dealing with the whole question of cavalry mobilisation. Nothing, of course, is at present known as to the trend of the committee's deliberations; but in the place of a single depot for the supply of drafts abroad, it is much more likely that some system will be introduced under which about half-a-dozen small depots may be formed, corresponding to those of the infantry, for the purpose of receiving and training recruits. It is unlikely that the present system of the training of drafts for foreign service by regiments at home will be done away with, but if depots such as are outlined above were to be formed, it would appear desirable to set up some machinery that would form Reserve regiments of cavalry corresponding to the Special Reserve battalions in the infantry.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

We Solicit Indents for all American Manufactures.

A FEW OF OUR LINES.

SMALL AND LARGE LATHES.



STEAM FITTINGS



STEAM PUMPS.



We carry Stocks for immediate delivery at Lowest Market prices.

Call and inspect of our goods or write for Lists.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINCHAM ENGLAND.

LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.

Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

KOKO

FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

I WAS QUITE BALD

J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., a well-known Millionaire writing from Bath, says:—

"Gentlemen,—I am now convinced that, without exception, 'KOKO' is the best preparation possible for restoring hair. I was quite bald on the top, front and back of my head, and I have now a fine crop of hair. I am strongly of opinion that if the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and his good brother, knew your 'KOKO' for the Hair they would use it. I am willing to answer any questions from anyone on the subject. Yours truly,
J. EDGHILL COLES."

"P.S.—I enclose my photo just taken and I consider it a marvellous recovery of my hair, especially as I am over 70 years of age."

Koko acts as an invigorating tonic to the Hair, causes it to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliable, imparts to it the Lustre and Freshness of Youth, eradicates dandruff, and prevents hair falling and turning grey. It contains no dye or grease.



NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above Trade Mark on both bottle and carton.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.

"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

THE Choice OF A Piano

is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose & Co.,

Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of

Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

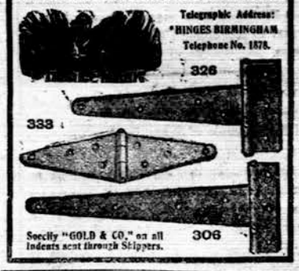
On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

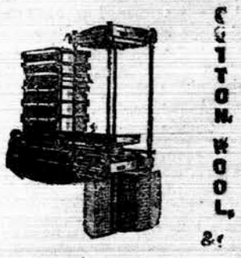
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS &

HUDDERSFIELD, England.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

PESHAWAR.

NOVEMBER 3.—There is great bustle and stir throughout Peshawar, in anticipation of the Commander-in-Chief's visit. His Excellency is expected to arrive to-morrow, and a grand programme of events has been drawn up, of which the review of the troops who took part in the late Mohmand Expedition is the chief item. The ground has been very carefully prepared, and arrangements are being made to lay the dust as far as possible. Two practice parades have already taken place under the eye of the Divisional and Brigade Commanders; that of this morning being in itself an imposing spectacle, at which a number, of onlookers were present. Troops from out-stations are pouring in to represent their corps at the review, but of course it has been possible to collect even portions of a great part of the Mohmand Field Force. It is understood that the medals are not to be distributed on Thursday morning's parade, these not being yet ready, but various decorations and orders are to be given out. There are many amongst the inhabitants of Peshawar who have yet to tremble for their medals, and it is hoped that some statement will be given to the public as to what are the exact limits beyon which the desired decorations will have been earned. It is expected that the parade of the 5th will be a very brilliant display, and no details have been omitted to make the review a success from the spectacular point of view.

The weather is simply gorgeous is these days, and calls forth praise from all sides. There is a nip in the early mornings truly delicious, and the evenings have drawn in to such an extent that there seems hardly any time to do anything between tea and dusk. Nevertheless the place is not very healthy. There is still a lot of fever about, and the ladies and children who have had six months bracing up in the hills are not exempt from some nasty attacks. However, the fever season is almost at an end now and those who have taken the precaution of swallowing plenty of quinine have found it a sure preventative against fever.

Of the various entertainments of the coming week it is only necessary to give a mere outline in anticipation. The Commander-in-Chief will arrive to-morrow. The review of the troops has been fixed for Thursday morning. The afternoon will be devoted to the Peshawar race meeting to which everyone is looking forward immensely. There is, some talk of a dance and a levee, but there is no certainty about these events. Lord Kitchener during his stay in Peshawar will be the guest of Sir James and Lady Willcocks, who will give a small dinner party in his honour to which a few members of the Staff and the Brigadier have been invited. The Chief Commissioner is to entertain a large party at Government House on the following evening. It is very much regretted that the ensuing tour of the Commander-in-Cheif necessitates his stay in Peshawar being such a short one.

Society has returned to this Station now, and the place has for some time past entirely resumed its cold weather appearance. The Club is always very full, and tennis and racquets are in full swing.

An alarming polo accident happened the other day in which Major Davies was thrown violently from his pony and suffered a severe shaking. Considerable apprehension was felt at the time, but how serious the fall was not fully realised; and the victim of it is still on the sick list, though reported to be making favourable, if slow, progress towards recovery.

The bounds of the Peshawar Hunt are down from Murree, and an early riser may come cross them being exercised. They are of course still soft and out of condition after the inactivity of the summer, and will want a good many long preliminary walks before they will be fit to give us such runs as we enjoyed last Christmas Week.

The garrison of Cherat are stil exiles from these scenes of gaiety, and the military and medical authorities, being determined not to subject them to the unfortunate fever epidemic, have decided to keep them on their hill-top until early December. There are not a few who bewail the solicitous attitude of the authorities and loudly declare that the place is getting "a bit too parky." The majority however, are still "in love" with Cherat, though I must admit I don't know with what particular feature of that sterile, ugly spot they are enamoured.

The gardener is disappointed beyond words with the crysanthemums which really look as if they were going to be a failure this season. Not only are the plants beckward, but their buds are not big and promising. Moreover, they have been attacked by a black blight, and many of the plants were irretrievably spoilt by the excess of summer rains. Of course, there will be crysanthemums by the thousand, but not the magnificent flowers such as are the pride of Peshawar.

FAREWELL IN JHALAWAR STATE.

Jhalrapatan, Oct. 31.—Jhalrapatan is witnessing a round of fascinating gaities organised by the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar to bid farewell to Major H. B. Peacock, the Political Agent of Kota and Jhalawar, and his sister Miss E. M. Peacock.

The first night saw strange feats of Indian dancing, the second night, the play of "Hamlet," and the third night, a gala' performance given by Rajendra Amateur Dramatic Company of Jhalawar, which was specially favoured by the departing guests. Last evening brought a garden-party with illuminations, and this evening comes in conclusion a State Banquet followed by a pyro-technical display.

The garden party of yesterday evening was a charming affair. The lovely Kothi Gardens, which lend themselves easily to decorations, were chosen for the entertainments. The "elite" of the local citizens were invited and mustered strong in the gardens before dusk. The grounds presented a gay appearance. A handsome canopy stood on the lawn near the tennis-ground for shade over the European guests of His Highness; and the tea-table tastefully laden with fancy-cakes, innumerable varieties of sweets, shining cosies, silver vases of flowers, and many other decorations presented a magnificent sight. In a picturesque corner of the garden was laid out tea for native gentlemen, with semi-European grandeur. After tea Major and Miss Peacock with other guests had a walk round the garde to enjoy the view of the blossoming lilies in the water and the playing fountain. Among the amusements provided may be mentioned the gramophone, the band, and hindustani string and harmonium music, the knots of players being located at different centres. With nightfall garlandic floods of light burst forth from the foliage of plants, and the whole scene, lying under a lake and a verdant hill, assumed the splendour of enchantment.

ABBOTTABAD.

October 31st.—The station might now be described as having settled down to its normal winter condition and yet in another sense we are not really settled. There is something most unsettling in frequent earthquakes. Like other stations we have had two severe earthquake shocks. One on the night of October 23, and again on [illegible] night. Every one hopes that this was the return wave and as earth tremors still continue we must trust that this is the case. Some pessimistic prophet has predicted a big earthquake. On the other hand, old residents of the station state that "we always have had earthquakes here and always will have," others, "that the strata of soil is against having anything like the catastrophe that happened at Dharamsala;" others again, who wish to calm our fears, "that having hills on either side is an absolute safeguard because the small space of ground on which our Station is built has no chance of swaying to and fro. The hills acting as a check on either side."

But leaving the subject of earthquakes, which is apt to on get one's nerves, especially if one happens to listen every remark which is made on the subject, let us return to the realities of life. Our gallant Gurkhas have been fighting an invading army of British troops from Murree, Which side won or whether we are still prisoners of war in Abbottabad remains to be decided by our Generals. Owing to the manœuvres we are honoured by having four Generals in the station. Three British Mountain Batteries are encamped at Kakool. Various members of the Staff are "en evidence," so that our quiet little Station bears a very martial aspect. It is comforting to think that all this means manœuvres only.

Looking at our social side, the ladies look longingly at the dancing room at the Club which at present is closed for repairs. Unfortunately during the summer the floor gave way at one end and has since had to be taken up, as it was found that there was no ventilation below and consequently dry rot had set in. It is a somewhat big affair to taken up and put down, a dancing floor, especially when, as we are given to understand, teak wood has to be ordered from Calcutta. What might ordinarily be done in a fortnight takes two or three months to accomplish, because as every one knows, goods trains travel leisurely in India. Anyhow, those who are fond of dances have hopes of tripping lightly on a real spring floor before many months are over.

There is to be a hockey match on Monday, November 2, in connection with the F. F. Hockey Tournament. The 21st K. M. B. are playing the 23rd P. M. B. All the station are invited to witness the game. Captain A. C. Fergusson, R. A., and the Officers of the F. F. Batteries will be "At Home."

I hear that an American tennis tournament is also possibly coming off, beginning on Wednesday, Nov. 4, and it is further rumoured that eight hospitable ladies intend to be "At Home" at the Club on Friday, November 6 when the tournament ought to be brought to a finish.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, our S. M. O., owing to indifferent health has gone Home on three months' privilege leave. We all hope the change will restore him to his former vigorous health.

Major-General H. B. Watkis has returned from England, with his family and has taken over command of the Station.

MADRAS.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by H. E. Lady Lawley, Mr. R. Lawley, the Misses Lawley, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and an A.D.C., will leave Madras by special train on Sunday evening, the 22nd instant, on a tour of inspection to Rameswaram. Mantapam Station will be reached the following day and two days will be spent there during which his Excellency will visit the sacred town of Rameswaram and in company with Mr. T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, Mr. Neville Priestley, Agent, S. I. Railway, Mr. F. D. Fowler, Government Inspector of Railways, will visit the site of the proposed ship canal across the island of Rameswaram and discuss on the spot the merits of the schemes for carrying the railway across the Pamban channel, connecting the island of Rameswaram with the mainland. The Governor and party will leave Mantapam on the evening of the 25th instant for Tinnevelly which will be reached on Thursday morning, the 26th instant.

Their Excellencies will spend five days in Tinnevelly, paying a visit to the Native Christian Settlement at Nazareth during their stay. His Excelleney will receive addresses from the Municipal Councils of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah and the District Board of Tinnevelly, and will be entertained at a garden party to be given at the District Judge's bungalow. On the 1st December their Excellencies will visit Tuticorin, where also an address will be presented by the Municipal Council. The Chamber of Commerce will wait in deputation on his Excellency and discuss some of the important questions of interest to the mercantile community. The party will leave Tuticorin on the 2nd December and arrive at Madras on the 3rd idem.

VISIT TO CUDDAPAH, KURNOOL AND GUNTUR.

About the end of the second week of December his Excellency will leave Madras on tour to the Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntur Districts. As at present arranged, the journey to Cuddapah will be made in a motor car via Chittore and Madanapalle. A day's stay at Cuddapah will be made and then his Excellency will leave by train for Gooty whence he will motor to Kurnool, where a two days' halt will be made for the usual functions connected with the visit. He will also go to Banganapalle to invest the young Nawab with full powers. From Kurnool he will proceed to Guntur making a halt of a few hours at Nandyal. At Guntur the visit wil be limited to a day. His Excellency is expected to return to Madras about the 21st December. The details of this tour have not, however, been finally settled yet.

ERNAKULAM.

Ernakulam November 2.—The College prize distribution was held to-day in the College Hall at 4-30 p.m. H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, G. C. S. I., presided and among those present were the sixth Prince of Cochin, Mr. Lionel Davidson, the British Resident, Mr. A. R. Banerji, the Dewan, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction Mrs. Bourne, Mr. Krishnamachari, Mr. Justice K. Eradi, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. Coombes, Dr. Ramunni Menon, Mr. Browning, the Chief Engineer of the State and Mr. Ferguson, the Superintendent of Police.

THE REPORT.

The Principal, Mr. Davies, opened the proceedings by reading the report of the working of the College for the year 1907. The total strength in 1082 M. E. was 779 while that in 1081 was 736. In the High School and lower secondary 41 students (two in the first class) passed the F. A. in 1907, the percentage of passes on the students sent up being 61·2. In the Matriculation Examination 23 passed, the percentage of passes on the sent up being 33·8. The total receipts for the year under Report was Rs. 16.043, the total expenditure Rs. 29,092; the average cost per pupil being Rs. 16-8-0. The Sircar has consented to build a hostel early next year. The Principal alluded to the sad loss the College sustained by the death of Mr. Cruickshank, the late Principal of the College.

After the reading of the report, His Highness distributed the prizes to the successful students. The presentation of money prizes to the successful competitors of College Athletic Sports formed the next item in the programme. It is interesting to note that a member of the Royal Family of Cochin—the 24th Prince—obtained all the prizes of the Junior F. A. Class.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

His Highnness then asked Mr. Davidson to deliver his address to the students:—

Mr. Davidson said that when he first came to the College he felt that it was unfortunate that the weather was rainy. But fortunately when His Highness came, the weather cleared up. In India a rainy day was considered an auspicious day, and it was all the more so that day which was the anniversary of the great Proclamation of the great Queen. The Proclamation solemnly maintained the Treaties with the Ruling Chiefs. No encroachment was allowed into the Natives States. The rights and usages of the people were respected, with the result that internal peace became a settled fact. In Cochin, the Rajah and his subjects had enjoyed the benefits of that promise to the fullest extent.

Referring then to the report he said, that his first duty as an administrator was to examine the salient features of a Report. From the statistics it could be seen that there was a remarkable increase in the number of students in the College classes. What was that due to? It was partly due to the splendid success which the College had secured in the Matriculation Examination and partly due to the high percentage of passes secured by the Sircar High Schools. The third point that specially struck him was the bright prospects that were opening out for the College. The Principal spoke confidently of the laboratory and the hostel, both of which had not yet been built. The Principal, who had recently returned from England after studying the educational system there, could use his own pertonal experience in the equipment of those buildings. The report said that the hostel had already been built in imagination; but he could officially assure the audience that the hostel was not a figment of the imagination. There was a marked increase in the finances of the Cochin State and this would enable the Sircar to start the building of the hostel at the beginning of the next year. In another year the hostel would be an accomplished fact.

When he came to that magnificent College building, he asked the Principal how the institution was started. The Principal pointed out an old tiled building situated in the College compound which could barely accommodate fifty students. That was the first beginning of the College. From such a small beginning it had grown to such prominence. In his report the Principal spoke with optimism of the future, and he hoped that the Principal would be justified, in his optimism. He congratulated the College on the splendid success which it had maintained for many years and the fair prospects before it. Mr. Davies, belonged to the University College, London, but he was not the only link that connected that institution with University College. On his right was the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, a brilliant student of University College in the seventies, who now occupied the high post of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, with whose help the Dewan would be able to solve the many knotty educational problems that confronted him. The State Chief Engineer, Mr. Browning, was an old student of University College who won the University Mathematics Prize, and only the other day there returned from England Dr. Ramunni Menon (M. R. C. S.) who, to improve his knowledge of Medicine, went to England and joined University College. One point of resemblance between University College and the Ernakulam College was that all men were admitted into these Colleges without any distinction of caste or creed. This toleration was at one time unknown in England and University College, London, was the first to bring about this useful change.

He happened to read recently the report that appeared in the "Times" of the great Educational Conference recently held in London. He would quote some of the conclusions of that Conference. Education should inspire in the minds of the students the spirit of corporate work. In an age that throb, bed with competition, corporate work was essential. The personal equation of the teacher was an important matter connected with education. There should be religious education in the curriculum of studies. Religious educatien was a desideratum of a well chosen course of study. The third factor was the value of the process of imparting a system of education which would make the students realise their greater responsibilities in later years. The students' opportunity of getting a training in that direction was games. He was glad to see behind him the Rajah's Shield, a testimony to their ability to co-operate. He noted with pleasure that the students went in for boating. It was a practical example of a corporate work; no other game promoted organisation, activity, unselfishness and discipline so much as rowing. The aim of each and every student should be to become good citizens. Then alone the Indian people entitled to the privilege granted by the noble Queen by which she bound herself by the same obligation to the people of India which bound her to her other subjects.

His Highness the Rajah, the Resident, the Dewan and Dr. Bourne were garlanded. His Highness then said:—"This being the anniversary of the Proclamation day I propose three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor." These were heartily given, as well as cheers for His Highness the Resident and Dr. Bourne. The gathering then dispersed.

GOOTY.

Gooty, 5th Nov.—The Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Stephenson, of the London Mission, gave a reception at the Mission bungalow on Wednesday evening, in honour of the election of Mr. P. Kesava Pillay to the Legislative Council. The Missionaries of the Station and the English speaking gentlemen of the town met in an informal manner and spent a very enjoyable evening. After the rendering of music, both Indian and English, Mr. Kesava Pillay was garlanded by the hostess.

Mr. Stephenson, in welcoming his guests, recalled his long acquaintance with Mr. Kesava Pillay, whom he had known for the past 27 years. He had been associated with him as a member of Taluq and District Boards and in other public matters, and had entertained an increasing regard for Mr. Kesava Pillay's integrity of purpose and transparent honesty. Mr. Kesava Pillay had never been wanting in the fight for the rights and liberties of the people, even when his advocacy of public questions had brought him into conflict with the official class. The honour now attained by their friend was the fit reward of his dissinterested and strenuous services in the public interest, and he prayed that he might live long to carry on the work which he had so successfully prosecuted in the past and to prove himself worthy of the confidence of his electors.

In reply, Mr. Kesava Pillay expressed his great appreciation, of the honour done him by the reception which was unique among the many functions at which he had been entertained. He referred to the long residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson in the town, their friendly relationship with all classes of the people, and the services rendered by them in times of famine and sickness. But for the support of the Missionary community his election might have been doubtful, and it was largely owing to their efforts in his cause that he had been successful. It would ever be his aim to serve the people and to be worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

The Rev. S. Nicholson, in conveying his congratulations invoked the new member's sympathy on behalf of the great mass of Panchamas, whose need is dire and whose advocates are few.

The Rev. F. L. Marler expressed his gratification at the election of Mr. Kesava Pillany, who was a friend of 19 years standing with whom he had been closely associated in many ways in the service of the public.

Mr. P. Narayana Rao Naidu spoke in warm terms of his friendship for Mr. Kesava Pillay, who was one for whom admiration kept pace with intimacy.

A vote of thanks to the host and hostess was moved by Mr. M. Subba Rao, and the gathering dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Electric Printing Works

ARE NOW

Replete with an Extensive Stock

OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.

Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to

The General Manager and Secretary,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING



Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables

W. H. THORNS & CO.,
13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNADERBAD.

MARTINS'
TUBE-CORE
GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

Any beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

THE
'EMPIRE'
TYPEWRITER



WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.*

Some Users: *H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.* *CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.*

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **225** Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The OIL of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

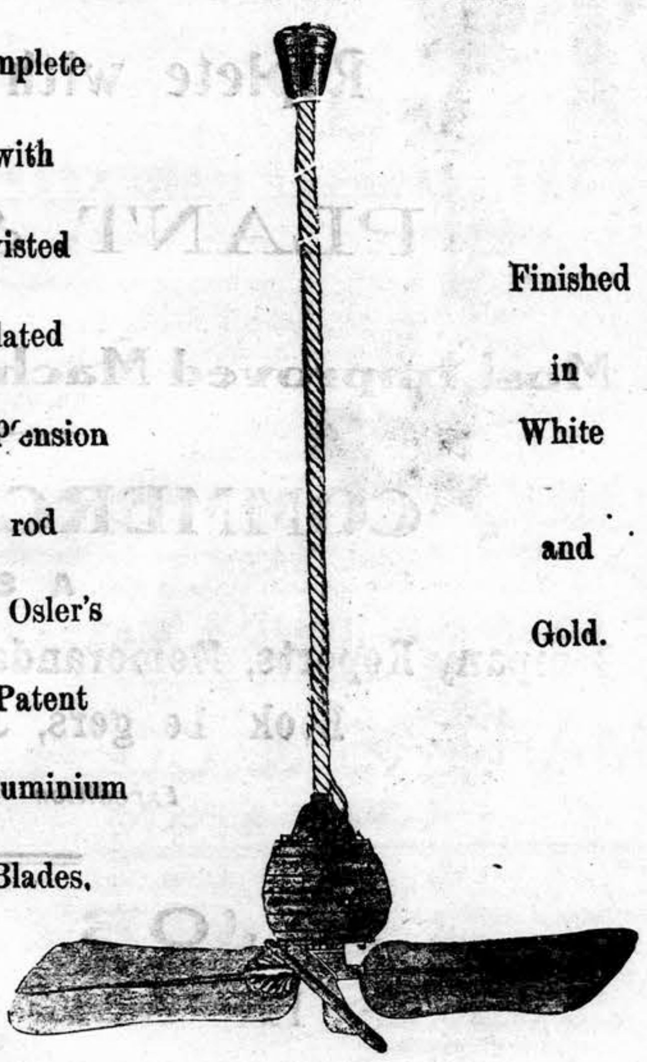
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.
CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.



Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades,

Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON. ENGLAND.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, of Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TIME IS MONEY.
A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH IS THE
"ZENITH"



NICKEL.

Open face	Rs. 25
Hunter	" 27
Half Hunter	" 30

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FIVE THOUSAND OF THESE WATCHES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OF ITALY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO
ESTABLISHED 1814.
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD



If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE,
TRADE MARK.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG
Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).



If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and efficient means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) from The [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES Co., [illegible] Street, [illegible] London, W.C., or of Agents as [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible]

These medicines were formerly advertised under the name of ZAROUBA. The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.



CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME.

Doctors' remedy for Loss of Vitality and Power, Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, Impotence, Dyspepsia, Insomnia and Nervous Troubles in adults and children.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

Sold in CAPSULES, in SYRUP, or in WINE.
CHAPOTEAUT - PARIS - FRANCE.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."



THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery.

"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Icilma.



Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is NATURE'S OWN

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.